

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Manila,
Miami, Rome.

No. 32,439 24/87

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1987

Algeria 4,500 Drs. Iran 115 Rls. Oman 4,500 Rls.
Austria 22.5 Lira 22.50 Portugal 725 Esc.
Belgium 100 Frs. Jordan 200 Frs. Rep. of Ireland 20 P.
Canada 125 Lira 125 Lira 125 Lira
Cyprus 125 Lira 125 Lira 125 Lira
Denmark 10.00 Dkr. Libya 0.40 Sweden 8.00 Esc.
Egypt 2,750 Luxembourg 20 Lira 2,500 Esc.
Finland 100 Lira 100 Lira 100 Lira
France 100 Fr. Mexico 100 Fr. 100 P.
Germany 3,750 D.M. Norway 8.00 Nkr. U.S. 100 Lira 100 D.
Great Britain 1,200 P. Turkey 100 Lira 100 D.
Greece 110 Dr. Nigeria 4 Naira Yugoslavia 1,200 D.

Poles Cheer a Call By Pope for Justice To Nation's Farmers

Reuters
TARNOW, Poland — Pope John Paul II told a cheering throng of about two million people at an open-air Mass on Wednesday that he supported the aims of the banned Rural Solidarity union and independence for Polish farmers. His statement, which spoke of an "economic and moral crisis" in agriculture, was the clearest and strongest he has made on behalf of alternatives to Communist systems since he began a third pilgrimage to his homeland on Monday.

Solidarity banners fluttered at the Mass outside Tarnow, a southern eastern farm region town where the pope also blessed Kajetka Kozka. She was killed at the age of 16, defending her virginity against a Russian soldier who tried to rape her in 1914.

Later Wednesday, church officials said that a crowd of up to two million people greeted John Paul at an evening prayer meeting in the meadows outside Krakow, where he was archbishop at the time of his election to the papacy in 1978.

"Let us each day become capable with our own hands and through social solidarity of building our common future," the pope said.

"We must not yield to depression. Neither spiritual nor social frustration must dominate us."

He also said that he had hoped to visit the Soviet republic of Lithuania for religious celebrations this year but indicated that a 1984 ban imposed by Moscow on such a visit was still in effect.

[The authorities said that about 3,000 Solidarity supporters clashed with the Polish police in Krakow after the pope's speech, seriously injuring a policeman. The Associated Press reported. Officials gave HU NK no reason for the disturbance.]

In Tarnow, the pope attacked "ill-considered" experiments in collective farming and discrimination against private farmers in a fertile land that suffers food shortages.

"Agriculture is bread," John Paul said. "Throughout the world, if agriculture is not well developed, there is no bread."

In our country, all agree that bread should not and may not be lacking."

A roar of applause rose from the crowd when he urged the government to honor the 1981 agreements with farmers that created Rural Solidarity as an agricultural counterpart to the Solidarity free trade union representing other sectors of the economy.

Both groups were banned under martial law at the end of 1981.

He departed from his official text to interject: "The pope at least cannot be silent about them, even if he were not a Pope, but especially because he is a Polish pope."

John Paul said that many rural problems stemmed from the authorities' treatment of farmers as second-class citizens, and he urged that they should be allowed to be profitable independent producers.

The authorities give preference to state farms in allotting scarce supplies of fertilizers and machinery, although official statistics

See POPE, Page 8



Rioters attacking police on Wednesday during widespread protests in Seoul. Similar outbreaks occurred across the country.

Rumblings Of Glasnost In Berlin

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Clashes between East German rock music fans and police could be a sign that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's reform program in the Soviet Union is encouraging pressure for change in one of Eastern Europe's most repressed societies, according to Western diplomats and commentators.

The three nights of confrontations along a tree-lined boulevard in East Berlin quickly assumed a political character. Hundreds of youths protested police lines erected to keep them from gathering at the Berlin Wall to listen to British rock stars performing at an open-air festival just over the concrete barrier.

Emotions appeared to have risen with reports that another student had died, after a tear gas grenade hit him on the head Tuesday. Officials said Wednesday night that he was still alive, but on respirators and other equipment.

The day's events were in marked contrast to other opposition demonstrations in Seoul in recent months, which the government quickly suppressed with massive police force.

At one point Wednesday, protesters overran a contingent of police who had run low on tear gas.

In East Germany, however, which has one of the weakest dissident movements in Eastern Europe, the confrontations were the most serious public disturbances in nearly a decade. At least 60 persons were arrested.

The clashes indicated that the East German leader, Erich Honecker, may have to reckon with this unexpected threat of public unrest if he continues to resist introducing the "openness" and "restructuring" officially preached by Mr. Gorbachev, the Western diplomats and commentators said.

So far, the East German leadership has made clear its lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Gorbachev's calls for fewer restrictions on the media, increased self-criticism and greater "democracy" in politics.

The official East German news media routinely censor Mr. Gorbachev's speeches to delete his appeals for *glasnost*, or openness. East German officials contend that such ideas are fine for the Soviet Union but that East Germany is doing well with its own practices.

Nevertheless, the Western diplomats said many middle- and low-ranking East German officials, in private conversations, express much enthusiasm for the leadership for Mr. Gorbachev's

See BERLIN, Page 8

Seoul Rocked by Worst Clashes in Years

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Seoul erupted into its worst political violence in years on Wednesday as thousands of anti-government protesters fought riot police in four hours of street battles to protest the government's confirmation of President Chun Doo Hwan's handpicked presidential candidate, Roh Tae Woo.

Rioters in bonyfries and left central Seoul littered with stones and other rubble. Police, who had banned the rally, blanketed a huge area of Seoul with tear gas.

Calm was restored Wednesday night.

Several hours before the demonstration broke out, Mr. Roh, the ruling party chief, had been formally nominated at a convention as the successor to Mr. Chun.

The day's events were in marked contrast to other opposition demonstrations in Seoul in recent months, which the government quickly suppressed with massive police force.

At one point Wednesday, protesters overran a contingent of police who had run low on tear gas.

Officers were stripped of their equipment and battered with rocks, and at least one suffered a serious head injury.

South Korea's official Yonhap News Agency reported protests in 11 other cities as well. Reuters quoted police sources as saying that about 2,000 people had been arrested nationwide.

The rallies were called to protest the death of a student during police torture and the ruling party's convention, which the opposition sees as part of a process to perpetuate "military dictatorship" in South Korea.

Emotions appeared to have risen with reports that another student had died, after a tear gas grenade hit him on the head Tuesday. Officials said Wednesday night that he was still alive, but on respirators and other equipment.

Mr. Chun's government had banned the protests and said anyone taking part would be arrested, but people turned out anyway. From about 5 P.M., the streets around Seoul's city hall became an urban battlefield.

The students then tried to hurl their bombs over six lanes of busy traffic to hit the police. Most of the

bombs fell short and exploded on the street, with terrified drivers plowing through flames. No one appeared to be hurt, however.

Elsewhere in the city, about 500 people were said to have commanded a subway train. Witnesses reportedly said that when police moved in, the protesters laid on the tracks and threatened to kill themselves.

In the city of Masan, meanwhile, a soccer game was canceled when a tear gas fired to subdue a nearby protest rally swept over the field. Angry fans were reported to have torn up the stadium.

Several hours earlier, Mr. Roh had delivered an acceptance speech in Seoul before about 8,000 delegates at a convention of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. He sounded a theme of continuity with the policies of Mr. Chun's seven-year-old government.

He said he was willing to re-open talks with the opposition on constitutional reform, which Mr. Chun suspended in April. But any change, he said, would come only after Mr. Chun steps down next spring and the Seoul Olympics are held in September.

The seven also promised to give to applying lower interest rates to the existing debt of the world's poorest nations "undertaking adjustment efforts," particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa.

The seven also called for an international agreement on longer repayment terms and grace periods to make it easier for these countries to service their debts.

Summit Leaders Vow AIDS Fight, Currency Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VENICE — The leaders of the seven major non-Communist industrial powers promised Wednesday to continue efforts to stabilize currency exchange rates and coordinate their medium-term economic planning.

The leaders of the United States, Canada, Japan, France, Italy, West Germany and Britain — along with the prime minister of Belgium, representing the European Community — also called for "international cooperation and concerted campaigns" to halt the spread of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

In a statement closing the three-day Venice summit meeting, the leaders said they would extend a process of economic policy coordination that was begun in Paris in February with the Louvre Agreement aimed at preventing major fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Under the plan, governments will define medium-term economic policy objectives and consult among themselves if actual performance varies far enough away from the forecasts "to require remedial action." But there is no obligation on governments to take any such action.

Similarly, without imposing obligations or mentioning any country by name, the leaders said surplus countries — Japan and West Germany — would attempt to strengthen domestic demand and reduce trade surpluses, while deficit countries like the United States would try to reduce budget and trade imbalances.

The seven also promised to seek a progressive and concerted reduction of farm subsidies, but set no targets.

They said consideration should be given to applying lower interest rates to the existing debt of the world's poorest nations "undertaking adjustment efforts," particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa.

He said Mr. Kohl had "agreed" with Mr. Reagan that Mr. Hamadeh should be tried for murder but turned down the extradition request.

Mr. Kohl left "the clear impression" that Mr. Hamadeh would be tried for murder charges in West Germany, Mr. Fitzwater said.

Mr. Hamadeh, a Lebanese Shiite Moslem, allegedly participated in the hijacking in June 1985 of a Trans World Airlines jet and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver who was one of the passengers.

The issue of Mr. Hamadeh has been a sensitive one for the Kohl government because two West German businessmen are being held hostage in Lebanon by extremists reportedly related to Mr. Hamadeh. They have threatened to kill the Germans if Mr. Hamadeh is extradited.

Nonetheless, the Reagan administration had hoped that the West German authorities would agree to U.S. demands for Mr. Hamadeh's extradition.

A Reagan administration legal team met with the West German authorities in Bonn this week in the hope that progress toward an extradition agreement could be made in time for Mr. Reagan's visit to West Berlin and Bonn on Friday.

White House officials said that the West Germans had rejected the U.S. request apparently out of concern for the safety of Germans held in Lebanon. Mr. Reagan then decided to approach Mr. Kohl directly, the officials said.

Mr. Fitzwater declined to characterize Mr. Reagan's reaction to Mr. Kohl's rejection of the extradition request other than to say, "We

See EXTRADITE, Page 8

Many Questions Remain In the Contra Hearings

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With the end of the first stage of the congressional investigation, one crucial question about the Iran-contra affair and several other important ones remain unanswered.

The central question, precisely what President Ronald Reagan knew and did, will not begin to

NEWS ANALYSIS

answered until two central figures, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, testify next month.

The next phases of the hearings will also address such issues as whether Colonel North was operating on his own or under orders; whether the idea of selling arms to Iran originated in the Reagan administration or in Israel; whether Colonel North and his retired comrade, Major General Richard V. Secord, gained financially from their activities; and whether William J. Casey, the former director of central intelligence, played a leading role in directing the matters under investigation.

The first stage of the hearings, ended Tuesday, were devoted primarily to the Reagan administration's dealings with the Nicaraguan rebels. The hearings produced what Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who heads the House investigating committee, called "some of the most extraordinary testimony ever given to the United States Congress."

The testimony documented what the Senate committee's Democratic chairman, Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, called a "sad" chapter in the history of American foreign policy.

Thus far, no direct evidence has been presented that Mr. Reagan broke the law. "You can question the man's judgment," said Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, a Maryland Republican, "but there is no evidence of presidential wrongdoing."

Only one person has testified who ever had a private conversation with the president, and that witness, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, was never pinned down on exactly what he told Mr. Reagan and what the president said to him.

"The evidence is overwhelming," said Heino Caesar, director of flight safety at Lufthansa, West Germany's state-controlled airline. "Three men in the cockpit of a plane designed for two simply does not provide any greater degree of safety."

Mr. Caesar emphasized that Lufthansa, like many other airlines, will continue to use flight engineers, will be present during the hearings resume June 22.

Still, the McFarlane testimony

was explicit enough about the president's meetings with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and various private contributions to the contra that the White House was forced to change its tactics.

The White House line was that Mr. Reagan was unaware of what was happening with the contras, having left that to his staff. The line now is that the president not only knew what was going on in Nicaragua but ordered it and that the law restricting other officials did not apply to the president or his staff.

Whatever the conclusion about the president's knowledge and activities, the testimony left little doubt about these important issues:

• Fundamental foreign policy initiatives and negotiations were conducted by such private citizens as General Secord, who had retired from the air force under an ethical cloud, and his business partner, Allen Slater, Orion's chief pilot, who played a leading role in directing the matters under investigation.

The first stage of the hearings, ended Tuesday, were devoted primarily to the Reagan administration's dealings with the Nicaraguan rebels. The hearings produced what Representative Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who heads the House investigating committee, called "some of the most extraordinary testimony ever given to the United States Congress."

The testimony documented what the Senate committee's Democratic chairman, Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, called a "sad" chapter in the history of American foreign policy.

Thus far, no direct evidence has been presented that Mr. Reagan broke the law. "You can question the man's judgment," said Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, a Maryland Republican, "but there is no evidence of presidential wrongdoing."

Only one person has testified who ever had a private conversation with the president, and that witness, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, was never pinned down on exactly what he told Mr. Reagan and what the president said to him.

The evidence is overwhelming," said Heino Caesar, director of flight safety at Lufthansa, West Germany's state-controlled airline. "Three men in the cockpit of a plane designed for two simply does not provide any greater degree of safety."

Mr. Caesar emphasized that Lufthansa, like many other airlines, will continue to use flight engineers, will be present during the hearings resume June 22.

Still, the McFarlane testimony

U.S. Plans Suit to Seize Control of the Teamsters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Government lawyers are drafting a lawsuit to take control of the largest U.S. union, the Teamsters, from its executive board on the grounds that it is under the influence of organized crime, a Justice Department official said Wednesday.

Sources familiar with the case said the lawsuit, which is being prepared by a team of Justice Department lawyers with help from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Labor Department, is aimed at forcing the 21 members of the executive board out of office, including the union's president, Jackie Presser.

The civil racketeering action, which could lead to a trial and ultimately a decision by a judge or a jury, is separate from the criminal trial of Mr. Presser, now scheduled to begin Aug. 10 in Cleveland.

A source said this trial is not likely to affect the timing of the civil suit, which could be filed before the criminal case begins.

Government officials said that the proposed civil action, under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt

Organizations Act, would be unusual in its scope. Never before has an entire union been placed in trusteeship by U.S. authorities. The union has 1.7 million members.

Two U.S. officials said that thus far, the government has used the law to place only one Teamsters local in New Jersey under court-supervised trusteeship. The successful suit against Local 560

Kinnock: Caught in a Paradox

His Campaign Is Praised, but Thatcher's Support Is Firm

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — If political campaigns were judged like prizefights, the combative Neil Kinnock might well be ahead on points as Britain prepares to vote Thursday.

On the stump, the Labor Party leader's stinging sarcasm has proved a penetrating weapon against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's shield of self-assurance — some would say arrogance. Yet in his party political broadcasts, more polished than Mrs. Thatcher's, he has masked his hot temper and come across as a tenderhearted guardian of the "modern welfare state."

But pure combativeness counts for only so much. Despite Mr. Kinnock's gameness in public, the Labor leadership was given grim news on Sunday in a strategy session presided over by Mr. Kinnock at Labor headquarters. Party strategists reported that there now seems little chance of denting Mrs. Thatcher's core support.

Labor's private polls showed Mrs. Thatcher holding a steady plurality in popular support and headed for a majority in Parliament. The Labor Party deficit was attributed to Mr. Kinnock's non-nuclear defense policy and the party's reputation as a haven of extremists of the "loony left."

So, according to a variety of analysts, Mr. Kinnock seems a politician trapped in a paradox. He is surrounded by praise for his performance as a candidate and his success in portraying Mrs. Thatcher as aloof, insensitive and uncaring. But his party remains stymied by the firmness of Mrs. Thatcher's support and by Mr. Kinnock's failure



Neil Kinnock, speaking at the final Labor Party news conference on Wednesday before the general election.

AP

than ever on his ability to address the factors that have put such a firm ceiling on Labor's support this year. That means moving the party toward the center and somehow twisting free of the wreckage of his unpopular defense policy.

So far in this campaign, Mr. Kinnock has rejected all efforts to get him to make a last-minute modification in his call for removal of United States nuclear forces from Britain and abandonment of Mrs. Thatcher's plans to modernize Britain's independent nuclear deterrent through purchase of Trident submarines from the United States.

But in an interview on Tuesday in The Times of London, Mr. Kinnock appeared to lay the groundwork to adjust his policy in the future. He simultaneously denied the widely held view that his stubborn devotion to unilateral disarmament was costing Labor the election and also suggested for the first time that he could accept a change in Labor's position after the election.

"Of course, I could lead a Labor party that didn't have a full commitment to stopping Trident and using our resources in a different way," he said. "It isn't my stubbornness or single-mindedness that is inhibiting the party in any way at all. It's the fact that as a country we have to make a choice between becoming more dependent on nuclear weapons at a cost of reducing the necessary commitment to the army, navy and air force."

To address Labor's image as a party of radical leftists, political associates say, Mr. Kinnock may move after the election to institute one-man, one-vote rules that would make it harder for Labor's "hard left" to control candidate-selection procedures at the local level.

On the tactical side, Mr. Kinnock has given Labor its first modern, television-oriented campaign. But he has not carried out a similar modernization on the ideological side, and some commentators contend that he has reached the limits of cosmetic change.

The public opinion polls bear out the point. Mr. Kinnock has rallied Labor's percentage to the mid-30s in the public opinion polls, well above the party's dismal 1983 showing of only 27.6 percent of the national vote. The Conservatives have been at 42 percent to 45 percent in the polls, about where they were in 1983 with 42.4 percent.

Labor seems headed for a strong second place showing. According to most analysts, that will strengthen Mr. Kinnock in three ways for the future. First, by leading Labor to a gain over the 209 seats it won in 1983. Mr. Kinnock will tighten his shaky hold on the Labor leadership.

Second, such a showing will also fortify Labor, at least temporarily, in its battle with the Alliance parties, the Liberals and Social Democrats, which are trying to supplant Labor as the main opposition to the Conservatives.

Third, by taking the fight to Mrs. Thatcher, the Labor leader has gone a long way toward correcting his image as a political lightweight and established himself, at age 45, as a serious contender for the top job in future campaigns.

But analysts add that his long-term chances now depend more

on the outcome of the general election.

Others disagree, saying that even

Mr. Kinnock's hidden agenda is

the modernization of the Labor

Party. In this view, even if he does

not wind up as prime minister this

year, Mr. Kinnock has, by rallying

the party faithful, won the right to

try to carry the party and himself

toward the center in the next election.

"Good intentions have to



ARAB STRATEGY ON OIL — Oil ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Damascus on Wednesday to plan oil policy. Three of the ministers talking before the conference are, from left, Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah of Kuwait, Mana Saeed Oteiba of the United Arab Emirates and Hisham Nazer of Saudi Arabia.

Sweden Says Peer and Public Pressure Were Critical in Curbing Drug Abuse

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — During her trip to Sweden this week, Nancy Reagan, America's best-known drug fighter, has viewed one of the most comprehensive and effective national efforts in the world to combat drug abuse.

In some respects, the Swedish approach is far different from that in the United States, especially in terms of the much larger government role and higher public spending on drug programs.

But other elements of Sweden's method, notably the strong emphasis placed on marshaling public and peer group pressure against drugs, strongly mirror Mrs. Reagan's efforts and her "Just Say No" campaign in America.

In the 1980s, Sweden has been able to cut in half the number of its teenagers who have tried drugs, according to surveys of high school students and military conscripts.

Sweden's drug policy is tough and sweeping. It also appears to have broad-based support among the nation's people. In opinion polls, drug-abuse control consistently has ranked as one of the top issues of public concern for government attention.

"In Sweden, the success we've had with the drug problem is because we've really made it a national priority," said Hans Lundborg, the coordinator for drug policy at the Health and Social Affairs Ministry. "Good intentions have to

backed up with action, by the government and everyone else."

Indeed, the cornerstone of Sweden's drug-abuse prevention drive is to make sure that all kinds of groups are involved in the effort, including children, parents, teachers, churches and municipalities.

Despite its reputation as a permissive society, Sweden takes a hard line on drugs. The deterrent measures include the threat of taking babies away from young mothers who are addicts and selective urine testing of high school students. There is little worry about possible infringements of individual liberties.

The rationale was explained to Mrs. Reagan on Monday when she visited a community drug program in Upplands Väsby, a town 14 miles (22 kilometers) northeast of Stockholm with a population of 34,000. "It should be difficult and risky to use drugs," said Vanja Edvinsson, chairman of Upplands Väsby's social welfare authority.

"The kids tell us that urine testing is helpful in dealing with their

Mexican to Lead UN Group

The Associated Press
BEIJING — Eduardo Pesqueira Olea of Mexico was elected Wednesday as president of the United Nations World Food Council, which is holding a four-day meeting in Beijing. Mr. Pesqueira Olea, Mexico's minister of agriculture and water resources, succeeds Henri Nallet of France.

peers," said Ulric Hermansson, director of the Upplands Väsby program. "They are able to say, 'If I use drugs, people will find out.'"

While visiting a drug treatment center for young mothers on Tuesday, Mrs. Reagan asked a former addict and graduate of the program if she had joined voluntarily. "Yes," replied Gith Johansson. "I had to choose either to have my son taken away or move here."

Most treatment programs in Sweden are strict and strict medical therapies, in contrast to some European countries where doctors prescribe narcotics to addicts. Instead, Sweden employs counseling and therapies that typically call for hefty doses of hard work, self-sufficiency and discipline.

Moreover, the Swedes prefer compulsory treatment programs to jail sentences for drug abusers.

There are about 14,000 drug addicts in Sweden, a nation with a population of 8.3 million. In New York City alone, whose population is slightly less than Sweden's, there are estimated to be 200,000 people addicted to narcotics, according to the New York State Division of Substance Abuse.

Even the composition of Sweden's drug problem is very different than in the United States. Most of Sweden's drug addicts take amphetamines, for instance, and Sweden has no real cocaine problem. By contrast, about six million Americans have used cocaine at least once in the last 30 days, according to a survey for the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Per-capita national spending on drug programs is twice as high in Sweden as in the United States.

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet to Try Chernobyl Plant Officials

LONDON (AP) — Three top officials of the Chernobyl nuclear plant will go on trial July 5 for alleged criminal negligence. The Times of London reported Wednesday. It said the trial would be held in Pripyat, the town of 50,000 that was evacuated after the explosion at the nearby Chernobyl plant on April 26, 1986.

The newspaper's Moscow correspondent, Christopher Walker, wrote that Alexander Kovolenko, a Soviet official, had told him during a visit to the Chernobyl site that a judge from the Soviet Supreme Court would hear the case.

To be tried are Viktor Bryukhanov, who was dismissed as director of the plant; N. Fomin, the chief engineer who also was dismissed; and Mr. Fomin's deputy, whose surname is Dyatlov. The Times said their full names have not been published in Soviet media.

Extradition of Ex-Casino Chief Sought

PARIS (AP) — A French court asked Wednesday for the extradition from Curacao of the former head of a Nice casino wanted since 1980 for fiscal and customs infractions.

Jean-Dominique Fratoni, who once ran the Casino Rubi, was arrested Tuesday by the police in Curacao when he tried to board a plane for Costa Rica. In an effort to elude the French authorities, Mr. Fratoni fled to Switzerland, where he was expelled, and then to Santo Domingo, where his citizenship papers were revoked, before he moved to Curacao.

Mr. Fratoni was convicted and sentenced as a fugitive in 1980 to a 13-year prison term for fiscal and customs violations. He is now wanted for customs fraud, infractions concerning overseas financial dealings and infractions of the law governing companies in France.

News Agencies Biased, Mugabe Says

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — The world's major news agencies have become politically blinkered and biased and can no longer distinguish between the truth and lies, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe charged Wednesday.

Opening a meeting of information ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mr. Mugabe called for the rapid introduction of a new world information and communication order that would lessen Third World dependence on Western news agencies.

Ex-CIA Agent Promotes Latest Book

NEW YORK (AP) — Philip Agee, the former CIA agent and agency who now lives in self-exile in Spain, has returned to the United States and said he plans to remain for another few weeks despite the risk of prosecution.

Mr. Agee, whose U.S. passport was lifted in 1979 after he disclosed the names of key overseas employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, said he has been back in the United States since Sunday. He spoke on the street outside a Manhattan television studio after appearing on a program to promote his new book, "On the Run."

He said he had returned without any understanding about whether he would be arrested for entering via Canada without a U.S. passport and was "going about my activity in normal fashion." He visited his parents, whom he had not seen in seven years, in North Carolina, he said. He added that he would be returning to his wife in Spain eventually.

For the Record

The referendum in New Caledonia on the future status of the French Pacific territory will be held Sept. 13, the minister for overseas territory, Bernard Pons, said in Paris on Wednesday.

A French court released a Romanian-born woman, Antonetta Manole, implicated in trying to steal secrets about the Ariane rocket, but ordered the continued detention of Pierre Verdin, an official in a government statistical office. Charges against Mr. Verdin's wife, Lyndmira Varygina, a Soviet citizen, and a French journalist were dropped Friday. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

An air service between Ivory Coast and Canada is to be opened before the end of the year by Air Afrique and Air Canada, official sources said Wednesday in Abidjan.

French air controllers have decided to continue their strike, which has disrupted air travel on weekday mornings in France for the past two months. They are seeking improved pension benefits.

About 200 British customs officers walked off their jobs at the English Channel ports of Dover and Ramsgate on Wednesday night in a pay dispute. "Our walkout is for an indefinite period of time," said Jim Feney, Dover branch secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

An international organization located in Luxembourg requires (m/f)

TWO ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS

to complement an existing team developing application software in COBOL and CINCOM's MANTIS for logistics systems using both IBM S/34-36 and 4381 (VM/VSE) computers.

Candidates (preferably graduates) with a minimum of three years experience on these systems and with a relevant applications background should apply before 30 June 1987, quoting reference 87/6/AO, to: NAMSA, Personnel Division, B.P. 13, L-6302 Capellen, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

BRIDGE THE GAP.
We are an American industrial company with European headquarters seeking a Distribution Manager to be based in Paris.

The successful candidate will have a college degree in Business, fluency in English and French with 5-10 years of progressively responsible management experience in the areas of:

- Purchasing
- Warehouse Management
- Inventory Planning & Control
- Product Assembly

If you are an innovative, creative professional with related industrial experience in the above areas and currently reside in Europe, we are prepared to offer a challenging position with an attractive compensation package including bonus and car.

Please forward your complete resume and salary requirements in confidence to:

Box D 184, International Herald Tribune,
181, Av. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex

Emergency Is Renewed By Botha

CAPE TOWN — President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa renewed a year-old national state of emergency decree on Wednesday.

In a brief statement, Mr. Botha said he had already signed the new emergency decree, but he did not disclose whether it differed from previous regulations or how long it would last. Under the previous emergency order, thousands of South Africans were detained without trial and sweeping media censorship was imposed.

There had been speculation that Mr. Botha would take the opportunity to strengthen the censorship restrictions recently struck down by the Supreme Court.

The government has also threatened new action against black trade unions and extra-parliamentary groups in the forefront of the campaign against apartheid.

Mr. Botha said the renewed state of emergency would help the government in its plans to change apartheid.

He made the announcement to Parliament about 24 hours before the emergency decree was due to expire.

The emergency decree, imposed to clamp down on political unrest that has left 2,500 people dead in black townships, has resulted in a sharp decline in violence. Mr. Botha told Parliament, however, that emergency rule was still needed to contain political unrest.

"If these regulations were no longer in force the most serious and extreme danger would exist that there will again be an escalation of internal violence," he said.

Mr. Botha, 71, delivered one of his strongest attacks on the African National Congress, rejecting any idea of negotiating with the guerrilla organization.

The president, in power almost a decade, won a landslide victory in last month's whites-only election.

DEATH NOTICE

Marian WATTS DeWOLF
Wife of Captain M.M. DeWolf
USN-Retired
Died June 1 at her home,
Casa del Molino Viejo,
El Cuartel, Terifa,
Province of Cadiz, Spain
Phone number: 34-36-584-0227

Bridge the gap.

Distance can separate you from the people you care about in the States. But it doesn't have to. Just pick up the phone. You'll find that AT&T makes it easy to feel close, even when you're far apart.



AT&T

Women's Colleges Endure in U.S.

Surviving Schools Are Bolstered by 'Old-Girl Network'

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The recent decision by two prestigious women's colleges to admit men has shocked many alums and friends. The announcements by Goucher College in Maryland and Wheaton College in Massachusetts revived dire predictions that the end is near for women's colleges.

But supporters of separate colleges for women say such fears are unwarranted. They note that applications to women's colleges are increasing. While they concede that conditions on individual campuses vary, they say the overall health of many remaining women's colleges appears sound.

According to Nicole Remond, associate director of the Women's College Coalition, a clearinghouse for information on women's colleges, their special strength is "a terrific old-girl network" of alumnae who provide internships and career opportunities.

Because students in the 1980s are more interested in jobs than in feminist ideology, she said, many of the colleges have added career programs.

The coalition reports that there has been an 8-percent increase in applications to women's colleges for next fall. This follows a 2-percent increase in full-time freshmen in the 1986-87 academic year, a time when nationwide enrollment of freshmen declined.

Such optimistic signs cannot obscure the fact that the number of women's colleges has declined — from 296 in 1960 to 82 today, including 30 Roman Catholic institutions.

Today women's colleges account for 4 percent of all four-year colleges and 2 percent of all undergraduate enrollment.

"Most of the changes came in the late 1960s and early 1970s, partly in response to men's colleges' going coed," Mrs. Remond said. Today, she said, only two all-male colleges survive: Morehouse

College in Atlanta and Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia.

While the recent "defections," as some women's college advocates put it, of Wheaton and Goucher have been getting much publicity, Mrs. Remond said, less attention has been paid to the decision of Russell Sage College, in Troy, New York, to remain all-female after serious soul-searching.

"We spent 15 months talking to students and graduates," said William F. Kahl, the president of Russell Sage. "What emerged was a general feeling that the college as it was would continue to make its graduates competitive."

He said a report on American colleges by Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was a "powerful factor" in the decision. He pointed to Mr. Boyer's book, "The College," which reported that "women are overshadowed" in many classrooms on coeducational campuses and that "even the brightest women students often remain silent."

Mr. Kahl conceded that "we have to work very hard" at Russell Sage to make it work, but he added that enrollment increased by 9 percent last year.

The Women's College Coalition is optimistic about the future. Since 1970, women's college enrollment has increased 15 percent.

Why should young women want to go to a women's college? The coalition points to the record of success of graduates. Ten of the 23 women in Congress attended women's colleges. A higher percentage of their graduates go on to medical school or doctoral studies and almost half who work hold high-paying jobs usually held by men.

Still, it is clear that women's colleges will remain, at best, tiny enclaves with about 130,000 students out of the 11 million in the nation. For whatever reasons — and the presence of men is high on the list — coeducation is likely to remain the norm for most college-age women.

A Bitten Policeman and AIDS Create A Legal Thicket in New York City

By Kirk Johnson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A woman arrested as a prostitute in Manhattan last week has been charged with attempted assault and reckless endangerment after she bit one of the arresting officers and then announced that she had AIDS, the authorities said.

The woman, who gave her name as Miriam Sanders, 18, was held under \$10,000 bail at a court hearing Tuesday. The case was continued for action by a grand jury.

Ms. Sanders, who was escorted into the courtroom by three court officers wearing surgical masks and gloves, was charged with using her teeth and saliva as a "dangerous weapon" in biting the officer, Peter Caridi.

The ethical and medical questions raised by her defense attorney are whether Ms. Sanders indeed has acquired immune deficiency syndrome, whether she can be compelled to take a test for the virus that causes AIDS and what the consequences will be if she tests positive.

Similar cases have begun to appear

in other states. Last month, a California Supreme Court let stand a ruling concerning a man who had bitten two police officers in San Diego and had declared that he had AIDS. The court said blood that had been taken from the man could not be tested for the virus.

And in January, a man in Flint, Michigan, who was carrying the AIDS virus was charged with attempted murder for spitting on two police officers. But the judge threw out the charge after hearing medical evidence that there had been no documented cases of AIDS being transmitted through spitting or biting.

On Tuesday, Betty Hooper, a spokeswoman for the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, said no AIDS cases had been reported as a result of bites. The World Health Organization said Sunday that no evidence exists that AIDS can be spread through saliva, although a few particles of the virus have been detected in saliva.

Ms. Sanders' attorney, Ronald Carmon, said he believed that the constitutional protection against self-incrimination may be involved.

Similar cases have begun to appear

Greece Shifts Delphi Project After Environmental Protests

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek government decided on Monday to relocate a planned alumina project from near Delphi to an area closer to Athens after protests that pollution could destroy the ancient site.

The undersecretary for industry, George Petros, said after a special meeting of cabinet ministers that the site of the \$500-million project had been moved to Dovravri, which is 80 miles (125 kilometers) from Athens. The project is being built with Soviet aid.

There is no possibility that the project will be scrapped, he said. "It will go on in a new area."

Environmentalists had mounted a worldwide campaign against the plant's construction seven miles from Delphi, where Apollo was worshipped in pre-Christian times.

It was claimed that sulphur dioxide fumes from the plant would destroy the marble monuments at the site the ancient Greeks considered the center of the world. Delphi was the abode of the oracle Pythia.

The Central Archaeological Council, which comes under the Ministry of Culture, rejected the plans for the project, saying it might endanger Delphi and its environment.

Greece signed contracts with the Soviet Union in April to build the plant, which was described by Mr. Petros as the biggest investment in modern Greek history.

Since 1980, sales of the loose-leaved holders have grown from \$230,000 to more than \$10.4 million last year, earning a profit of more than \$1.6 million. Mrs. Scour sold her 15-percent holding in the company in 1982 to the present owner, David Collison, for about \$2.500.

Sir Kenneth McLean; Helped Plan D-Day

LONDON (AP) — Lieutenant General Sir Kenneth Grahame McLean, 90, one of the planners of the D-Day invasion of Europe, died Friday in Scotland.

Sir Kenneth helped draw up the plans for Operation Overlord, the code name for the Allied invasion on June 6, 1944.

Other deaths:

John L. Taylor, 75, a former president of The Boston Globe who began his journalism career as a reporter for the paper, Monday in Natick, Massachusetts, after a lengthy illness.

Madge Kennedy, 96, an actress whose career ranged from the Broadway stage of 1910 to the movie "Marathon Man" in 1976, Tuesday in Los Angeles.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Looking actively book publishers seek manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, journalism, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet N.Y. Writers' Guide, 514 W. 33rd St., New York, N.Y.

GERALD GODFREY FAR EASTERN ART

INAUGURAL EXHIBITION

Chinese, Korean, Japanese and South East Asian Works Of Art

June 12th to July 10th

Monday through Saturday

Catalogue available £1.50 postpaid

100 NEWPORT STREET, LONDON W1. TEL: 409-2777

Biden Calls For Idealism In Opening His '88 Bid

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

WILMINGTON, Delaware — Announcing his candidacy Tuesday for the Democratic nomination for president, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware pledged that he will challenge Americans to rise above "the mere accumulation of material things."

"For too long in this society, we have celebrated unrestrained individualism over common community," Mr. Biden declared.

"For too long as a nation, he continued, "we have been lulled by the anthem of self-interest. For a decade, led by Ronald Reagan, self-aggrandizement has been the full-throated cry of this society."

"We must rekindle the fire of idealism in our society," he said, in language that recalled the speeches of John F. Kennedy, "for nothing suffuses the promise of America more than unbound cynicism and indifference."

Mr. Biden, whose stature as a candidate rests in large part on his oratorical ability, contrasted his own approach with the current style of national debate, which he labeled "the great pantomime."

Mr. Biden, 44, entered the Senate at the age of 30. He is currently chairman of the Judiciary Committee. So far, he has fared relatively well in raising money for a national campaign but lags behind several other Democratic contenders in opinion polls.

At the heart of Mr. Biden's quest is his belief that a new generation of Americans, who rose to maturity after World War II, is prepared to assume control over the nation's destiny. On Tuesday, he repeatedly invoked the expression "this generation."

U.S. Catholics Are Found Giving Less to Churches

By Dirk Johnson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Roman Catholics in the United States are contributing half as much to their churches as they did 25 years ago, while contributions from Protestants have remained about the same, according to a report made public by the Reverend Andrew Greeley, the sociologist and author.

Father Greeley, a liberal Roman Catholic theologian sometimes at odds with the Vatican, attributes the decrease in Catholic contributions to "resentment about what Catholics perceive as insensitive church teachings and authority," especially with regard to birth control and marital sex.

In the report, which is based on six national surveys from 1960 to 1984, Father Greeley says contributions to Catholic churches have fallen to 1.1 percent of parishioners' income, in contrast with 2.2 percent for Protestants.

Contributions by Catholics to nonchurch charities, at about eight-tenths of 1 percent, have kept pace with similar contributions among Protestants, the report said.

"People thought that Catholics would either 'knuckle under' or leave the church," Father Greeley said Tuesday. "But neither happened."

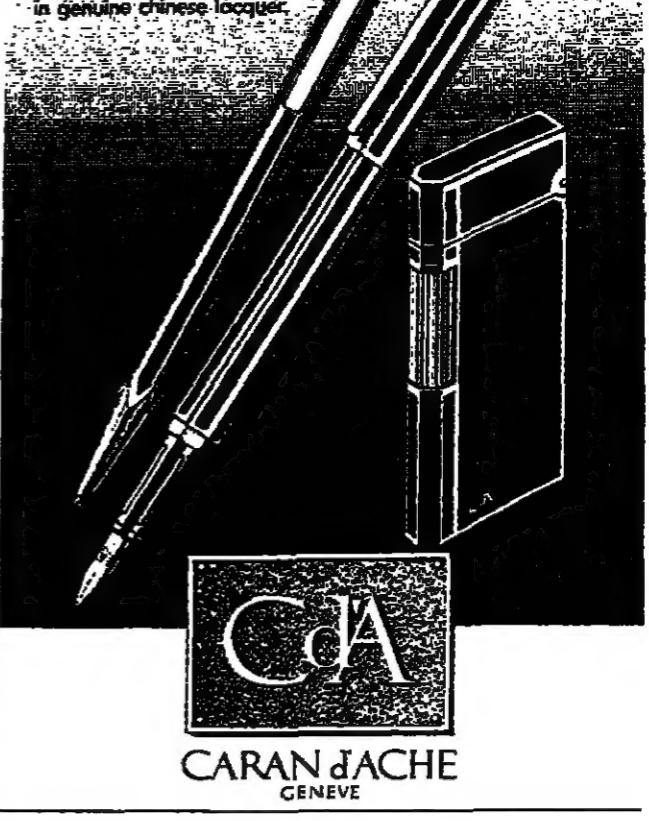
In the report, which is based on six national surveys from 1960 to 1984, Father Greeley says contributions to Catholic churches have fallen to 1.1 percent of parishioners' income, in contrast with 2.2 percent for Protestants.

Church attendance by Catholics on Sundays, which dropped sharply from 1968 to 1975, has leveled off even though contributions continue to decrease, the report said.

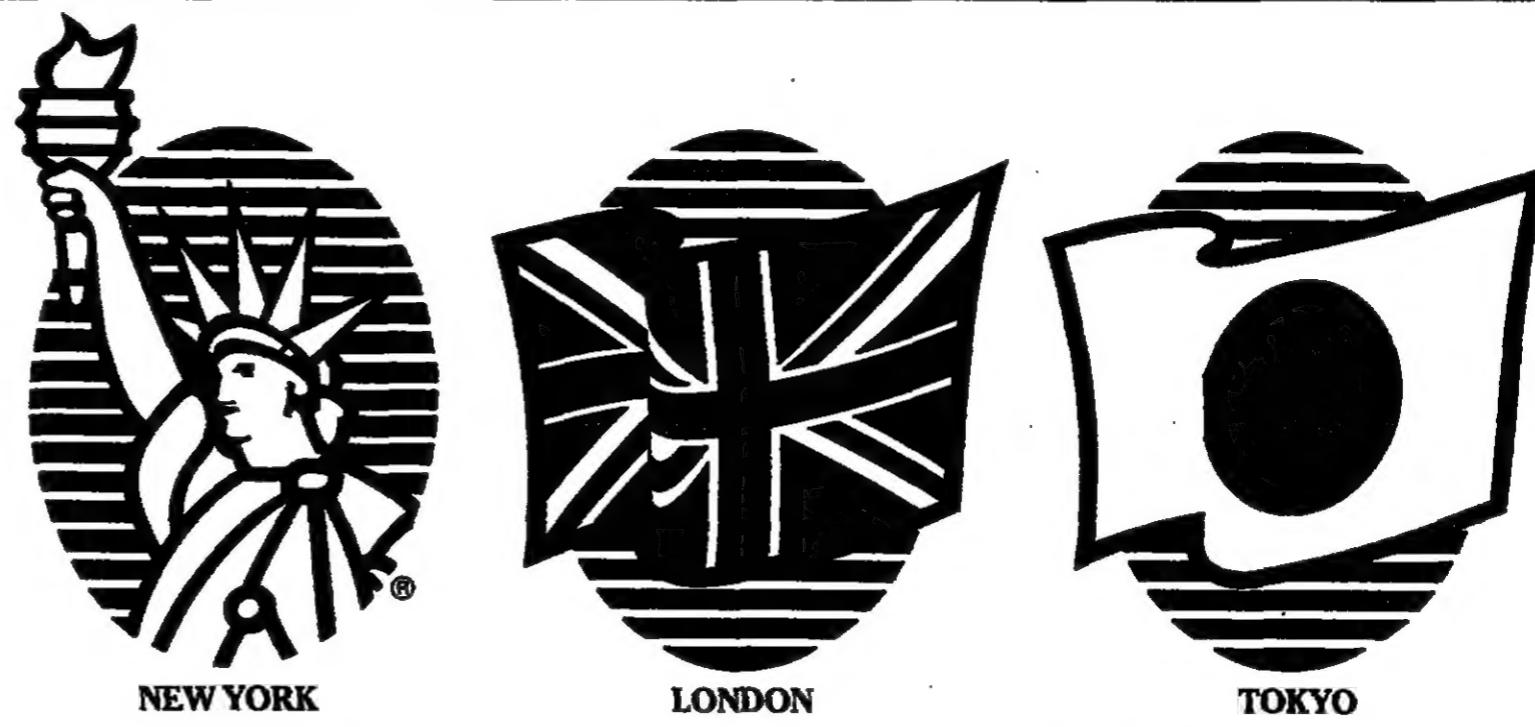
The 178-page report urges American parishes to allow lay people a larger role in the administration of church funds.

The report was based on 10,000 cases in studies conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, the Gallup Poll and Yankelovich, Skelly & White Inc.

Swiss made, anonymous with elegance and perfection. The new hexagonal collection: an ultra-slim lighter with two gas reserves and exclusive writing tools. Each item dressed in genuine leather.



A Paris ou en Ile-de-France une chambre d'hôtel ce soir ?
Minitel 36.15
code RIFOTEL
affilié SESAMtel



Get the best of all worlds with the Liberty All-Star World Equity Portfolio.

An important new investment opportunity

The Liberty All-Star World Equity Portfolio, incorporated in Luxembourg, will be of significant interest to investors looking to exploit the new opportunities provided by the increasingly global nature of international markets.

But, more than this, the Liberty All-Star World Equity Portfolio is a fund with a major difference.

Instead of relying on the skills of just one manager in one country, the fund is managed by six managers in the key markets around the world.

This is true multi-management.

This innovative management strategy is overseen by Liberty Asset Management, the Fund advisor, a subsidiary of Liberty Mutual, one of the U.S.A.'s top insurance companies.

The aim of the Fund through this multi-management concept is to provide investors with capital appreciation by consistent, less volatile returns.

Six minds are better than one

What this means in practice is that in each of the world's three major time zones there is specialist on-the-spot portfolio management.

But, more than this, the multi-manager, multi-region approach is designed to ensure that the probability of long-term capital appreciation is enhanced, by evening out the erratic performances of individual national or regional markets and the effects of

different management styles. These portfolio managers are:

In Europe

- WARBURG INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
- SCHRODER CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
- NOMURA CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
- JARDINE FLEMING INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
- PHOENIX INVESTMENT COUNSEL
- NEWBOLD'S ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Liberty All-Star World Equity Portfolio thus offers investors the best of all worlds and a truly global approach. For through this multi-management concept the investment potential of the global marketplace can be best exploited on behalf of the investor.

Consistency through contrast

Liberty Asset Management have selected these portfolio managers not only for their consistent strong performance and their regional expertise but to follow contrasting investment styles.

Through this combination of styles and the portfolio managers' investments in a spread of stocks, the effects of local market volatility can be minimised and the potential of consistent, balanced returns increased. The portfolio

managers' performance will be closely monitored by the Fund advisor and competitive alternatives found if necessary.

A product for our time

The Fund has been designed to allow the small investor access to diversified expertise otherwise available only to large institutional investors.

This innovative concept, a true product for our time, is being distributed and backed by Merrill Lynch, one of the world's leading investment banking firms, and a company renowned for its global expertise.

Send for more information

If you would like to learn more about the Liberty All-Star World Equity Portfolio, we'll be happy to send you a prospectus which more fully details the opportunity of this investment. Minimum investment \$1000.

Please send me more information and a prospectus on the Liberty All-Star World Equity Portfolio.

Name _____

Address _____

Send to: Mr A. J. Nemeth, "Liberty All-Star," Merrill Lynch Europe Limited, 26 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AQ. Tel: 01-382 8858, or your Merrill Lynch Financial Consultant. This offer will be open until July 16 1987, unless subsequently extended.

Merrill Lynch

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand D4.

The system or course instead of not "wonder about," said Vic DePanis, "will figure as a major bar."

OPINION

The Latest Bulletin on AIDS: The Problem's Gotten Worse

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Many newspapers have what amounts to an AIDS page every day. The disease is moving in all fronts, and there is proposed legislation to discuss on Monday, new experiments in treatment on Tuesday, a discussion of what it really was that someone died from on Wednesday, and on and on. From time to time it pays to collect these data and chart where we are going with them. Here is the current scene.

In the matter of testing, it is increasingly clear that the United States is moving toward universal testing. Exactly what "universal" means will be an empirical

communicability are increasing rather than decreasing, and that the social indicators move toward quarantine.

Meanwhile, we get some specific data. The cost of testing is about \$30 per test. If a test registers positive, a second is administered. There is a very remote possibility that the second test will go negative, that the first was a false alarm. But if the second test is positive, a third is generally administered. And the indications at the moment are that there is a zero chance that the third test will be negative if the first two are positive.

Using rough figures, the cost of testing the 250 million people in the United States would be \$12.5 billion. But we are nowhere near developing the facilities for testing on so wide a scale in San Francisco and Los Angeles and certain other cities; there is a three-month wait for a test. If everyone were tomorrow to resolve that tests should be administered to everyone between the ages of 12 and 60, it would take months and months before it were possible to proceed, and more than \$12.5 billion to mobilize medical resources to do the job.

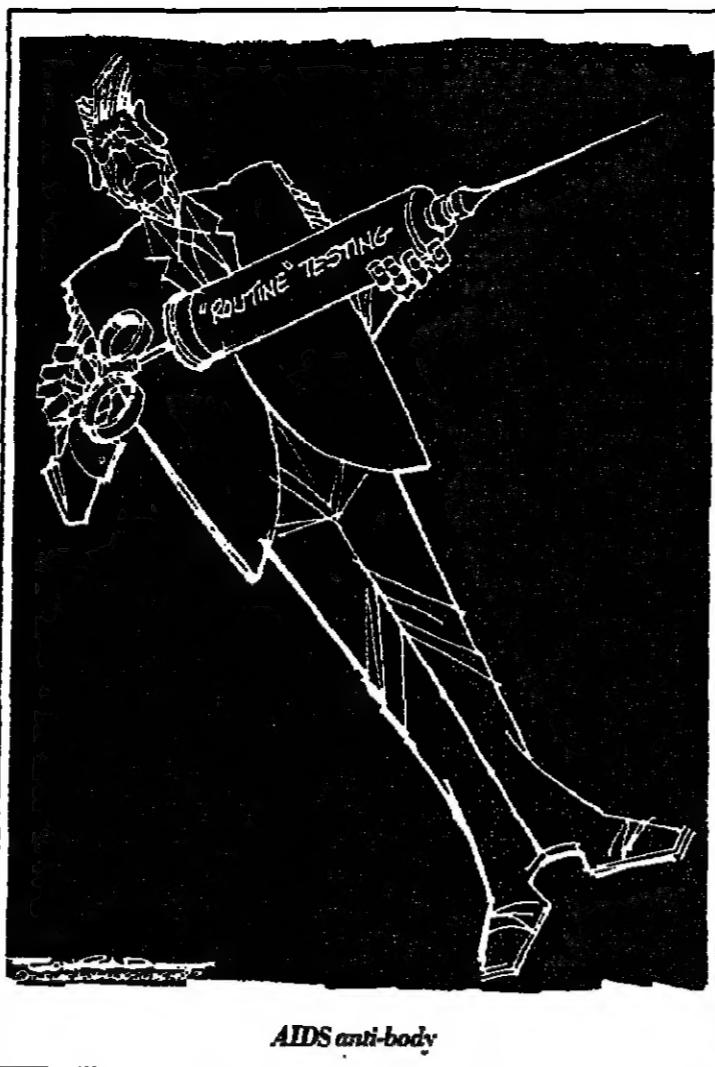
But the question is less and less "Should we test?" than it is "What do we do, having tested?" For instance, if we proceed to demand of potential immigrants not only that they test for five venereal diseases, infectious leprosy and active tuberculosis (the present U.S. requirements) but also for AIDS, what do we do with Pierre Lafitte in Marseilles who registers positive? Well, we tell him sorry, he can't come live in the United States. But do we then tell Mrs. Lafitte what we have discovered about her husband? Do we tell the French government? The quick answer is hell no, we've taken care of our own interest, and the privacy priority should now assert itself.

But is this the way to treat the French — to diagnose from the French community the knowledge that we have identified a carrier who may be transmitting the disease to other Frenchmen?

We do not know the figures and they are hard to come by, for obvious reasons. But for every 10 who want to be tested for AIDS to ascertain whether they have it, there are 22 57 107 207 who don't want to be tested on the ground that a positive result would ruin them psychologically. This would change if early discovery led to treatment that might cure, as early discovery of cancer increases the chances of survival.

It is as rough a problem as a democracy has ever faced. Stay tuned, and read the AIDS page every day.

Universal Press Syndicate



The Rotten Apples in Iran

Regarding the opinion column "We Must Not Be a Part of Such Terror" (May 22) by George Wald:

Three cheers for George Wald and his article on Iran. Yes, it is a fact that the entire nation of Iran has been taken hostage. Ex-contractors and present thugs and bullies are bleeding and plundering Iran in the name of Islam.

Excluding some writers like Mr. Wald, the rest suddenly all have become anthropologists. What they write about Iran is basically of the same tune: "Well, after all, it is their culture and religion, we have to accept it."

America and the West in general have lost their credibility among the religious of Iranians, and a deep hatred is growing. The memory of America, great friend of down-trodden nations is fading. America who opposed the 1907 pact of the partition

of Iran, America who forced Stalin to evacuate northern Iran, America who helped the Shah and Dr. Mossadegh in the nationalization of petroleum. Do not let this rotten apple fall on your lap.

SIAMAK MOSSADEGH, Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam.

A Galactic Role Model

Regarding the backpage feature "Star Wars: The Lucas Saga" (May 23) by Aileen Hartnett:

How could you? How could you leave out of the list of heroes the name of Princess Leia Organa?

Because of her, a whole generation of girls (and boys) has grown up knowing that a woman can lead a galactic rebellion, pilot and repair spaceships, fight guerrilla warfare and pitched battles, and strangle an enormous, repulsive

The Heartbeat of America Is Fluttering

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — From her office at the foot of the street of dreams, No. 1 Madison Ave., Faith Popcorn can see a few years ahead. That is why Brain Reserve, the company she founded 13 years ago, is coining money. She is a trend detector and today she sees a future full of women with hips, men with martinis, and microwave meatloaf.

If Ms. Popcorn is right, and she has prospered by being so, the service

MEANWHILE

corporations eager to anticipate consumer whims, America's heartbeat is fluttery. She paints a melancholy picture of the national mood as revealed in its buying

Americans are, it seems, nearly neurotic about the supposed fragility of their health, fatigued to the point of making a booming industry of pizza deliveries, starved for self-expression yet so out of practice that wearing denim and cooking with mesquite seems expressive, hungry for tradition but with such an attenuated sense of the traditional that the hunger is satisfied by eating macaroni and cheese, eager to rebel against constructive circumstances but satisfied to rebel by saying, "I'll not face another piece of fish, give me beef."

Ms. Popcorn has unwittingly pioneered the complaint theory of capitalism. By conducting thousands of interviews and scrutinizing hundreds of publications, she helps corporations connect products with people's anxieties and grievances.

In flight from shoddiness, people will spend \$2 for a Dove Bar, an upscale ice-cream bar. In flight from sterility, they will pick products identified with striking personalities like Lee Iacocca. A desire to

express anger accounts for the popularity of talk-show hosts Oprah Winfrey and Phil Donahue, of capital punishment and 800-numbers telephone connecting callers to people they can shout at.

A sense that the environment is unsafe and our behavior even more so — first herpes, now AIDS — has produced a grim preoccupation with "wellness" even unto theories connecting particular foods with the well-being of particular organs — broccoli for the respiratory system, Brussels sprouts for the heart.

Not even the "water bar" — hot bottling the stuff to make the "sunshine an instrument of status" — "water bar" in Beverly Hills, sells 200 brands of water. Ms. Popcorn says that because AIDS is giving thinness bad associations with a wasting disease, and because working women are eating more to sustain the energy burned up by stress, women increasingly are, if not Rubenesque, at least more ample.

"We blainted out," says Ms. Popcorn, showing a wry with verbs that earn her a place of honor on Madison Avenue. Down with white things, be they wines or veal, and up with things. An oppressive sense of the everydayness of everyday life leads people to seek adventure and a sense of indulgence by buying Jeeps, sipping mixed drinks, even going to Australia to hang out with Crocodile Dundee. Among trend detectors, Australia-chic is a sure bet.

On the other hand, the harassments of daily life — looming nuclear incineration, rude waiters — have driven people to "cocooning." They have gone to

ground in their dens with their VCRs and compact-disc players, snug in their Barcaloungers equipped with stereo headphones, the better to keep at bay the modern world, the discontinuities of which have produced a longing for tradition. That longing is so superficial, it is assuaged by "50s mom food" like macaroni and cheese, and microwave meatloaf. Even crinolines are coming back.

Ms. Popcorn says the pace of modern life and the perpetual exhaustion of couples who have become parents for the first time in their thirties, leads to "grazing" — taking little bites off the surface of life. There is a desire for snippets of experience, hence People magazine, USA Today and restaurants serving only hors d'oeuvres. Take-out food is selling well; every kitchen appliance but the microwave oven is being used less than it was four years ago.

Critics of capitalism have argued that in societies such as America's, all "natural" needs and desires have long since been satisfied, so capitalism will collapse unless manipulative marketing manufacturers fresh appetites. The critics say Americans' material progress depends on their moral degradation of manipulated creatures.

But if Ms. Popcorn ("We use products to cheer up our boring little lives") is correct, capitalism can be kept cooking by people who regard consumption as therapy for the disappointments and aggravations they suffer in a capitalist society. Given the guidance of trend detectors, capitalism is not doomed by internal contradictions. It is powered by an internal dynamic of aches assuaged by creative products like microwave meatloaf.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I favor the theory that it was a brilliantly planned and executed mission by the CIA to obtain pictures of the side walls of the Kremlin that are obtainable by satellite photography.

BARRY CHILDERS, Geneva.

Sunagawa: Not Just a Mine

Regarding the report "Remember the Coal Mine at Sunagawa" (May 28) by Gregory Clark:

I read the article with disappointment. Such a knowledgeable Japanologist as Professor Clark is too cynical about Japan's problem. Maybe he is drawing a caricature of Japan for curious western readers. But I am afraid of misunderstanding by innocent readers.

Perhaps the whole thing is a KGB plot to make us think the Russians are really weak so we don't have to keep building more weapons to protect ourselves.

All those administration officials and columnists in the United States who usually follow the U.S.-Soviet scene with such diligence and interpretive skill are missing the boat this time.

Yes, we are very emotional about the closing of the Sunagawa mine, with good reason. When we were struggling with economic reconstruction from the last

TAKEHI SAKURAUCHI, Tokyo.

GENERAL NEWS



Policemen in Panama City breaking up an anti-government demonstration.

Charges by Retired Panama Colonel Provoke Violent Protests in Capital

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Accusations leveled at Panama's military chief, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, by his former chief of staff have given rise to violent street demonstrations and crackling tension here.

On Tuesday, for the third day in a row, an opposition newspaper carried detailed allegations by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera linking General Noriega to fraud in the 1984 presidential election and to the death of a former ruler, General Omar Torrijos, and to Hugo Spadafora, a critic of General Noriega.

It was the first time a high-ranking officer left the brotherhood of Panama's allegedly corruption-ridden armed forces to hurt public charges against comrades in arms, and particularly against General Noriega, the power behind the government. Colonel Diaz was forcibly removed June 1.

Diplomats and newspaper editors said Colonel Diaz's statements appeared to be a mixture of truth and falsehood aimed at his enemies in the armed forces.

But his "confession" added a new source of instability in this nation.

About 3,000 rock-throwing demonstrators clashed repeatedly on the capital's main avenues with riot police armed with clubs and shields. Some protesters were beaten severely, and the police fired tear gas and rifle rounds to disperse the crowds.

In an interview on national television following the demonstration, Colonel Diaz appeared to back away from his charges and

said he would make no further accusations, United Press International reported.

"Now, I do not want to talk about blaming anyone because I feel that no one is guilty, not even the same people I blamed before, not even General Noriega," he said. "Maybe I am the only guilty person. I have provoked an agitation in this city that has many people upset, tense."

"We've been using the word crisis in this country for years," said Archbishop Marcos McGrath, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church here. "But this has brought on a more severe state of tension."

The U.S. Embassy noted the "tremendous impact" of Colonel Diaz's charges and added: "The United States strongly supports the efforts of Panamanians to get all the facts out in the open in a manner that is fair to all. Panamanians can only resolve the situation on the basis of the truth."

Colonel Diaz has also charged that General Noriega "was directly involved" in the July 31, 1981, death of Torrijos, a popular nationalist, in a crash of a private plane in the jungle. Colonel Diaz, a cousin of Torrijos, charged that General Noriega arranged for a small bomb to be planted on the plane and that he "sent a message" to the U.S. vice president, George Bush, about Torrijos's death.

Colonel Diaz also has charged that General Noriega "organized" the September 1985 assassination of Spadafora, a former health minister who organized a guerrilla brigade that first fought in Nicaragua against Anastasio Somoza and later against the Sandinist government whose name is known.

Captains and majors signed a statement expressing their loyalty to the general. The armed forces spokesman, Major Edgardo Lopez, said

suggested that Colonel Diaz was mentally unstable.

On Sunday, the opposition daily La Prensa carried part of a rambling interview with Colonel Diaz that began with an announcement that the colonel wished to "get closer to the Lord." Colonel Diaz accused General Noriega of helping him plot 1984 election fraud, final details of which were arranged "in my own house."

The 1984 elections were widely believed to have been fraudulent. Nicolas Ardito Barletta briefly became president, but General Noriega overthrew him less than a year later.

Colonel Diaz said he made enough money to build his luxurious home and purchase two others with money he made illegally selling Panamanian visas to Cubans wishing to come through Panama en route to U.S. exile.

Colonel Diaz has also charged that General Noriega "was directly involved" in the July 31, 1981, death of Torrijos, a popular nationalist, in a crash of a private plane in the jungle. Colonel Diaz, a cousin of Torrijos, charged that General Noriega arranged for a small bomb to be planted on the plane and that he "sent a message" to the U.S. vice president, George Bush, about Torrijos's death.

Colonel Diaz also has charged that General Noriega "organized" the September 1985 assassination of Spadafora, a former health minister who organized a guerrilla brigade that first fought in Nicaragua against Anastasio Somoza and later against the Sandinist government whose name is known.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

Catharanthus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from Leukemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the rosy periwinkle. It originated in Madagascar, where thousands of endemic plants are in danger.

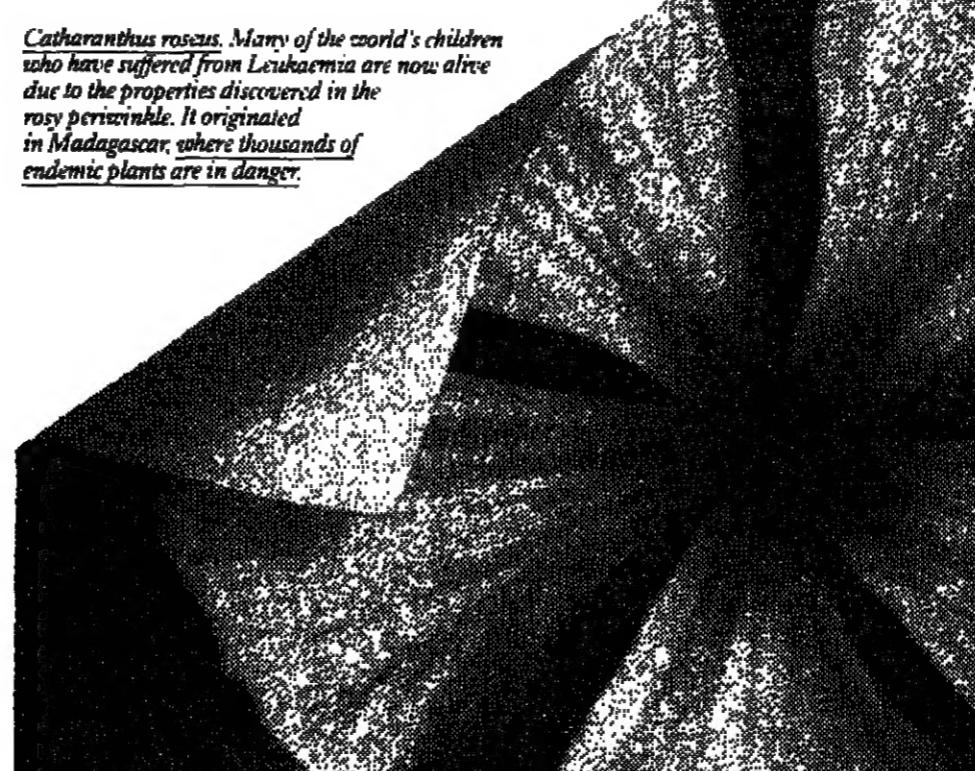


Photo: Mark J. Plotkin

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.



Photo: Courtesy of Richard Evans Schultes

Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, director of the Botanical Museum at Harvard University, has spent 15 years in the Amazon jungle collecting the 'magic' plants of myth and legend and making them available to Western medicine and science. 'The drugs of the future,' he says, grow in the primeval jungle.'

Who is the villain?

There is no villain — except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

What can be done about it? The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.

You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support. Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand B20.

"...system on cold instead of hot," worried about, "said Vic DePaula, "posal will figure as a major bar-

Allies Must Aid U.S. In Gulf, Aspin Says

By George C. Wilson
and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Gulf policy will go "down the drain" unless he can persuade allied nations to do more to keep the Gulf safe for shipping. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was warned during a House of Representatives hearing on Tuesday.

"Congress is all over the map on this issue," Representative Les Aspin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, warned Mr. Weinberger, who appeared before the committee. "But one thing for sure everybody agrees on is that our allies ought to do more. Do not let them off the hook, or this policy is going down the drain."

"If we end up with American boys losing their lives in the Persian Gulf because of strikes like the Stark, and you've got cars in Europe zooming down the autobahn using up the gas, that is just going to set this country off like a tinder box."

Thirty-seven U.S. sailors were killed during an apparently accidental attack by Iraq against the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark on Bahrain on May 17.

Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said that allied cooperation is the "wedge" of the political storm around the Reagan administration's plan to use navy warships to escort 11 Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag through the Gulf.

Mr. Weinberger told the committee that the reflagging of the Kuwaiti tankers should be finished by the end of this month but said only that the actual escorting would begin "very shortly" afterward.

In the Senate, a bipartisan group of senators introduced legislation to invoke the War Powers Resolu-

tion if the administration went ahead with the escort plan. Similar legislation is expected to be introduced in the House on Wednesday.

The legislation would establish procedures for the Reagan administration to consult with Congress on reflagging and escort actions and require congressional approval to continue the escorting for longer than 90 days. Its passage is not expected.

Earlier, Senators Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., and Claiborne Pell, D-Rhode Island, joined in introducing legislation to prohibit the reflagging of the vessels.

Mr. Weinberger stressed that the administration is seeking allied help in the Gulf.

But he appeared to be making a case for going it alone if necessary, warning that the Soviet Union would fill any power vacuum the United States left.

Mr. Weinberger added that France already maintained "a substantial naval presence in the Indian Ocean" and sends ships into the Gulf, and that Britain "routinely deploys there."

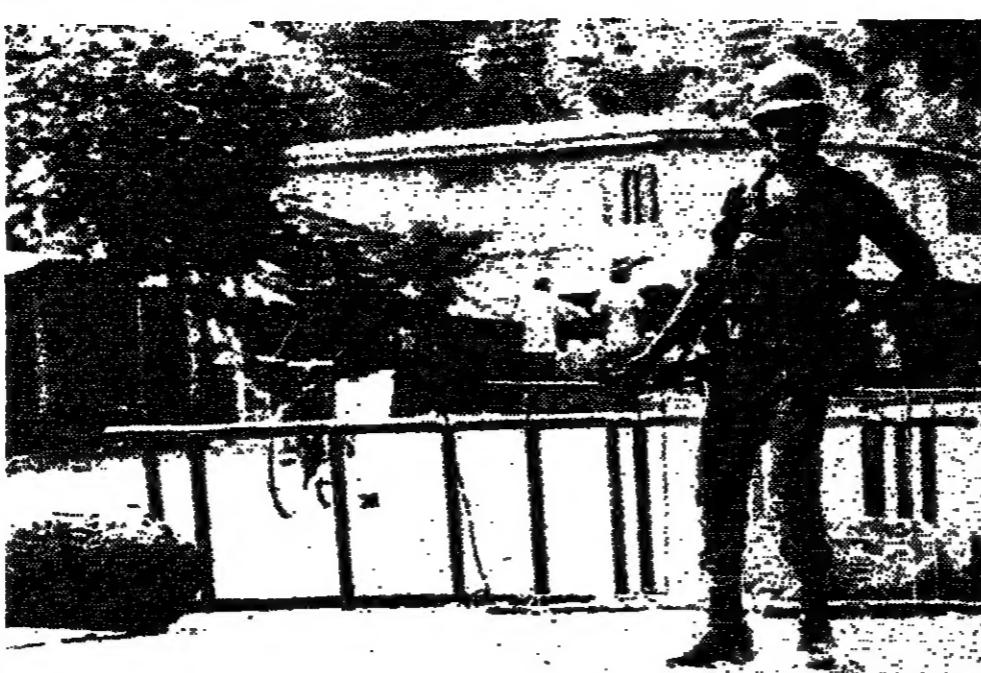
Japan, he said, "contributes in another way" by deploying "significant" anti-aircraft and anti-submarine forces opposite Vladivostok, the base of Soviet naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Aspin asserted that Mr. Weinberger was providing loopholes for friendly governments to duck through when asked to do more to police the Gulf.

■ Tanker Hits Mine in Gulf

A Greek tanker loaded with Kuwaiti crude hit a sea mine in the Gulf on Tuesday. Reuters reported from Bahrain.

The tanker Eunice, which was hit by an Iranian missile in August, hit the mine after loading in Kuwait. There were no reports of injuries.



Arthur T. Tracy/Sygma
A Sri Lanka soldier standing guard Wednesday in the Jaffna peninsula town of Point Pedro.

Sri Lanka Army Halts Drive on Rebels

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — The Sri Lankan government said Wednesday that it had halted its military offensive against Tamil guerrillas in the northern Jaffna peninsula and was ready for peace talks.

"Operation Liberation has been completed," said the national security minister, Lalith Athulathmudali. "We are consolidating now."

"While the consolidation process goes on there will still be time for peace initiatives if anyone wants to duck through when asked to do more to police the Gulf."

■ Tanker Hits Mine in Gulf

General Cyril Ranatunga, who directed the offensive said, "I have suspended the operation today."

Colombo also announced that it had released 450 Tamil youths who

were among the 2,677 detained during the operation on suspicion of being guerrillas. Ninety were freed Tuesday.

The offensive has caused a serious diplomatic dispute between Sri Lanka and India, which dropped relief supplies by airplane to residents of the Jaffna peninsula despite the objections of the government in Colombo.

In New Delhi an External Affairs Ministry spokesman reacted cautiously to the news that the offensive had been halted.

"At this stage I will confine myself to saying that we are keeping a close watch on the situation in Sri Lanka," he said.

Mr. Athulathmudali, who is in charge of Colombo's anti-guerrilla campaign, said the army would not attack the town of Jaffna itself, stronghold of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The army carried

relations with Israel in 1973.

Togo to Restore Israeli Ties

The Associated Press

LOME, Togo — Togo has decided to re-establish relations with Israel, the Rally of the Togolese People, the governing party, announced Tuesday. Togo broke

relations with Israel in 1973.

Expatriates Lured by Thailand

Americans Like Ethic of Pleasure, Slow Pace

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The tale of Morgan Adams, an American diplomat who resigned "for unexplained reasons" and now lives in Thailand among opium warlords and beautiful women, has captured the imagination of people here.

Adams is the hero of a new adventure novel called "Missing by Choice," by a real American diplomat, Maurice M. Tanner, who is also about to retire and put down roots in Thailand.

The fictional Adams is a swash-buckling version of the hundreds of Americans who have chosen to make their homes in Thailand for reasons they too sometimes find hard to explain.

The expatriates include diplomats, Vietnam War veterans, journalists, language teachers, relief agency workers and successful businessmen.

Some are what another American diplomat, Joseph McBride, calls "Thailand junkies," attracted to the country's easygoing pace of life and its ethic of pleasure.

Many others are the last holdovers of U.S. involvement in Indochina, people depicted by one resident as "still hovering around the edges of Vietnam, unable to get on with their lives."

It is such people shut out of a land they cared about but unwilling or unable to leave it behind them who give this group of American expatriates a special poignancy.

A few of them have found jobs that will keep them close to Vietnam while they wait for wives or fiancées who are still hoping for exit visas.

Mr. McBride, who was evacuated by helicopter from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon on April 30, 1975, called Thailand "a good second best" to the country where he said he spent his formative years.

"Sooner or later I'll go back to my old district in the delta," he said. "Vietnam is still the one thing that grabs the attention of people like me. What went wrong? What could we have done?"

Another veteran, a 41-year-old New Yorker who asked not to be identified, spoke late one night in a bar called Lucy's Tiger Den of his determination to lead a mission to rescue friends who are missing in action in Indochina.

"I'll crawl back there on my hands and knees — you know the feeling?" he said. "It sounds crazy, but it can be done. Sometimes I think I'll just get myself a little suntan and blend right in and walk across."

Lucy's is a rendezvous for Viet-

nam veterans and overseas construction men who moved on from lucrative contracts in Vietnam to jobs in the Middle East.

The bar's owner, A.J. Rydberg, known as Tiger, sets the tone each night with a monologue of reminiscences about his days as an iron-worker.

According to his account, his roots in Thailand go back to 1971, when he arrived from Vietnam, "got drunk for 54 days straight, married Lucy somewhere in the middle of it" and went into the bar business.

Veterans also gather at the four chapters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Thailand, a country where someone can live well on a military pension.

"This is not a country to go to see in," Mr. Tanner said. "You go

to seed in a hurry, because life's too easy. It's too easy to go for the next whisky and the next girl."

Mr. Tanner said he planned to retire in the country with his Thai wife and to write more stories about Morgan Adams.

"We're the travelers of the world, the people without a home," said Mr. Tanner, whose links are not with Vietnam but with Thailand, where he has lived for 13 years.

"We find ourselves with a foot in both cultures," he said. "I take part in a village ceremony, with my mother-in-law, and the next night I'll be in a diplomatic reception in Bangkok."

He added, "I suppose I've never felt more of a stranger in my life than I did at my high school reunion in Phoenix."

"This is not a country to go to see in," Mr. Tanner said. "You go

to seed in a hurry, because life's too easy. It's too easy to go for the next whisky and the next girl."

Many others are the last holdovers of U.S. involvement in Indochina, people depicted by one resident as "still hovering around the edges of Vietnam, unable to get on with their lives."

It is such people shut out of a land they cared about but unwilling or unable to leave it behind them who give this group of American expatriates a special poignancy.

A few of them have found jobs that will keep them close to Vietnam while they wait for wives or fiancées who are still hoping for exit visas.

Mr. McBride, who was evacuated by helicopter from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon on April 30, 1975, called Thailand "a good second best" to the country where he said he spent his formative years.

"Sooner or later I'll go back to my old district in the delta," he said. "Vietnam is still the one thing that grabs the attention of people like me. What went wrong? What could we have done?"

Another veteran, a 41-year-old New Yorker who asked not to be identified, spoke late one night in a bar called Lucy's Tiger Den of his determination to lead a mission to rescue friends who are missing in action in Indochina.

"I'll crawl back there on my hands and knees — you know the feeling?" he said. "It sounds crazy, but it can be done. Sometimes I think I'll just get myself a little suntan and blend right in and walk across."

Lucy's is a rendezvous for Viet-

nam veterans and overseas construction men who moved on from lucrative contracts in Vietnam to jobs in the Middle East.

The bar's owner, A.J. Rydberg, known as Tiger, sets the tone each night with a monologue of reminiscences about his days as an iron-worker.

According to his account, his roots in Thailand go back to 1971, when he arrived from Vietnam, "got drunk for 54 days straight, married Lucy somewhere in the middle of it" and went into the bar business.

Veterans also gather at the four chapters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Thailand, a country where someone can live well on a military pension.

"This is not a country to go to see in," Mr. Tanner said. "You go

to seed in a hurry, because life's too easy. It's too easy to go for the next whisky and the next girl."

Many others are the last holdovers of U.S. involvement in Indochina, people depicted by one resident as "still hovering around the edges of Vietnam, unable to get on with their lives."

It is such people shut out of a land they cared about but unwilling or unable to leave it behind them who give this group of American expatriates a special poignancy.

A few of them have found jobs that will keep them close to Vietnam while they wait for wives or fiancées who are still hoping for exit visas.

Mr. McBride, who was evacuated by helicopter from the U.S. Embassy in Saigon on April 30, 1975, called Thailand "a good second best" to the country where he said he spent his formative years.

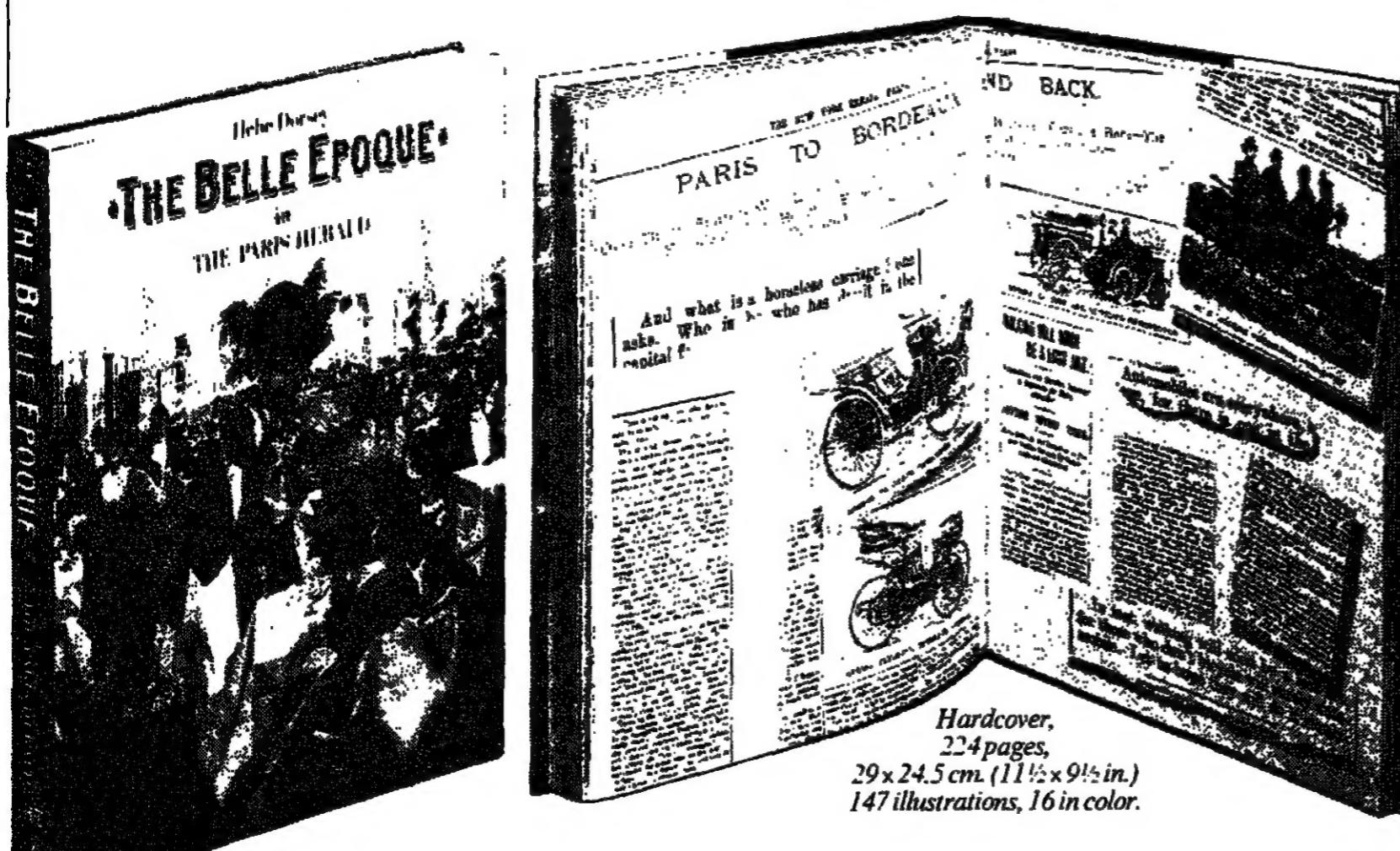
"Sooner or later I'll go back to my old district in the delta," he said. "Vietnam is still the one thing that grabs the attention of people like me. What went wrong? What could we have done?"

Another veteran, a 41-year-old New Yorker who asked not to be identified, spoke late one night in a bar called Lucy's Tiger Den of his determination to lead a mission to rescue friends who are missing in action in Indochina.

"I'll crawl back there on my hands and knees — you know the feeling?" he said. "It sounds crazy, but it can be done. Sometimes I think I'll just get myself a little suntan and blend right in and walk across."

Lucy's is a rendezvous for Viet-

On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people



IHT journalist Hebe Dorsey, fascinated by the Belle Epoque, has compiled a book that is a veritable open window on that extravagant period. Using the most authentic of sources — the archives of the Paris Herald (former nickname of the International Herald Tribune) — she has sifted through literally thousands of pages of newsprint to bring readers an immense variety of information as well as reproductions of major news stories of the

time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-of-the-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

In day-to-day editions, the Paris Herald chronicled the decline of the old, existing order and caught the Belle Epoque spirit of emerging modern life. It's history as you like it... with flair, fun and style. Order this beautiful book today... to keep or give.

Herald Tribune.

THE BELLE EPOQUE in THE PARIS HERALD
International Herald Tribune, Book Division,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to Access Amex Diners
my credit card: Eurocard MasterCard Visa

Card no. Exp. date

Signature (necessary for credit card purchase)

City and Code

Country

11-6-87

Tel. Fax.
In these countries, hand delivery is available. In major cities on the publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address.

U.S. Wants Indonesian On Shuttle

Reuters
U.S. Wants Indonesian On Shuttle

JAKARTA — The United States, worried that the Soviet Union might muscle in on its satellite launch business, wants an Indonesian astronaut aboard a future space shuttle.

The statement was issued a week after the Soviet Union offered to train Indonesian astronauts for a Soviet space mission.

Last week, the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, offered to launch Indonesia's next satellite, which could be operational by the end of the decade.

Indonesian officials were reportedly said that they would consider the Soviet offer if the financial terms were good.

Georgi S. Tarasovich, the visiting Soviet vice chairman, said Tuesday that he might talk about Soviet-Indonesian space cooperation with Indonesian officials during his eight-day visit.

Foreign Minister Mohtar Nasaruddin appealed to George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, to help arrange an early launch date for the Palapa B-2P satellite when the grounded B-2P space shuttle starts flying again.

Greece, Denmark Ask UN to Open War Crimes Files

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Two former members of the War Crimes Commission, Greece and Denmark, have added themselves to the list of nations that favor opening the UN files on war criminals to the public.

Australia, the United States, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia have already indicated that they would like the rules of access broadened. The files are at present available only to governments on a confidential basis.

Norway is also thought to favor opening the files and said it would send a letter to the United Nations on the matter.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said he would consider opening the files if a substantial number of the 17 states formerly on the commission favored the move. His spokesman, Francois Giuliani, said the secretary-general would consider the opinions over the next few weeks and might call a meeting of former commissioners this summer.



60 years later, Le Bourget welcomes another historic visitor from America: the B-1B.

In 1927 Charles A. Lindbergh's heroic solo flight across the Atlantic established an unforgettable moment in aviation history.

Now, another milestone airplane is welcomed to Paris: the United States Air Force B-1B, the most

advanced strategic bomber in the world.

Like "The Spirit of St. Louis," the B-1B landed at Le Bourget Airport, where it will be on view during the 37th Paris Air Show.

Rockwell International is proud

to be the builder of the B-1B and a principal member of the U.S. Air Force team that has kept the B-1B within budget, and its four-per-month delivery rate on schedule.



Rockwell International

...where science gets down to business

Aerospace / Electronics / Automotive
General Industries / A-B Industrial Automation

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand 122.

SCIENCE

Biotechnology: The Payoff

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — After a decade of research and testing, the payoff from genetic engineering is finally within sight.

The first few products created by genetic engineering are now on sale, and many more are being made ready for marketing. "I think you're about to see the avalanche in the next two years," said Ronald E. Cape, chairman of the Cetus Corp., a leading biotechnology company.

The arrival of new products, mainly powerful new drugs, signals the transition of the biotechnology industry from the laboratory to the marketplace.

As the industry matures, it still faces numerous legal and regulatory issues that could determine whether genetic engineering will be as big a commercial success as a technological one. Chief among those concerns are patents, which biotechnology companies say are vital to assure a return on risky investment.

Numerous biotechnology companies are now locked in patent fights with their rivals. In addition to individual patent fights, there are questions over what should be patented. The recent decision of the Patent Office to allow the patenting of animals was welcomed by the industry as a logical step.

"It would allow us to put the UGen brand on a new supercow and nobody would be able to rustle it," said Randal Cuderton, president and chief executive of University Genetics, a company doing research on genetically altering cattle to produce more milk or leaner beef.

Other questions abound about

the degree of regulation. While some critics say the industry is not adequately regulated, industry officials complain of unreasonable delays in being able to test biological engineered microbes for agriculture or hormones for livestock.

The commercialization of genetic engineering began in 1976 in South San Francisco when a venture capitalist and university scientists formed Genentech to exploit the recombinant DNA technology

Genetic Engineering

New Hopes and Fears

Last of a series

that had been developed at nearby universities. Recombinant DNA, often called gene-splicing, involves changing the characteristics of plants or animals by implanting them genes from other organisms, even from other species.

Since then, several billion dollars have been invested in several hundred biotechnology companies. In addition, Mr. Cape, of Cetus, notes, the biotechnology industry rests on a foundation of \$100 billion in federal spending on basic health science research over the last 40 years.

Experts agree that the first big profits of genetic engineering will come from pharmaceuticals. The use of the technology on crops will start in the early 1980s, and the genetic engineering of animals is not expected to become a commercial activity until the mid-1990s.

The drugs produced by genetic engineering are produced naturally

in the body but in quantities too minute to extract for medical use. Using gene-splicing, genes controlling the formation of these substances can be implanted into bacteria or other organisms, allowing those organisms to manufacture large quantities of the substances.

Four genetically engineered pharmaceuticals are already on the market — human insulin, human growth hormone, alpha interferon and a hepatitis-B vaccine. Sales totaled perhaps \$150 million last year, with about \$100 million from Eli Lilly & Co.'s insulin, used to treat diabetes, and \$42 million from Genentech's human growth hormone, which is used to treat dwarfism.

Some experts say there may be as few as two dozen substances such as TPA and EPO that can be produced by genetic engineering. They say the ultimate importance of gene-splicing will be not in making specific products but as a tool that will transform the way new drugs are developed.

"Probably the intangible benefits are going to prove much more valuable in the long run," said Viren Mehta, vice president of health care research for Wood Mackenzie & Co., a New York investment firm.

As a research tool, for instance, particular receptor sites on cells to which disease-causing agents attach could be cloned in great quantities. That would allow numerous substances to be tested to see if they could block the receptor site. Scientists envision a tailor-made chemical that could block the receptor or perform other functions, a technique known as protein engineering.

Indeed, knowing how to do gene-splicing is not enough for success anymore because the technology is becoming commonplace.

"I think in five years, gene cloning is going to be done in high school laboratories," said Roger H.



Increasing animal efficiency presents great opportunities.

Salquist, president of Calgene, a generic engineering company in Davis, California.

Brook Byers, a venture capitalist who has helped start many biotech companies, said the ones now being formed are aimed at curing a particular disease, with genetic engineering merely one of the techniques used.

Agricultural genetic engineering is several years behind the pharmaceutical applications, partly because there is less knowledge about plant functioning and it is more difficult to insert genes into plants than into micro-organisms.

The use of genetically engineered crops is expected to begin in the early 1990s. The first are likely to be plants that are resistant to herbicides which would let herbicides kill weeds and leave the plants unscathed. After that will be insect resistance, followed by plants altered to produce fruits and vegetables and oils for use in food processing and industry.

Applying genetic engineering to animals is proceeding in two phases. The first, nearing commercialization, uses genetic engineering to produce drugs and vaccines for animals. The best-known example

is the production of bovine growth hormone, which can increase a cow's milk output or produce leaner meat.

The second phase will involve genetically engineering animals themselves. The two largest breeders of broiler chickens, Arbor Acres Farm Inc. and Hubbard Farms, a division of the pharmaceutical giant Merck & Co., are working on developing chickens that grow faster on less feed. The Grandas Corp., a Houston cattle breeder, and the University Genetics Co., a small enterprise in Westport, Connecticut, are working toward superior cattle.

Technological problems remain, however, and scientists do not expect animal genetic engineering to become practicable for 5 to 10 years. "We are experiencing lots of difficulties, and I don't see that we are close to this at all," said William A. Rishell, director of research for Arbor Acres.

In both plant and animal agriculture, many companies find quicker profits in using other techniques to speed up conventional breeding, such as tissue culture for plants and embryo transfer for livestock.

IN BRIEF

U.S. 1986 Fertility Rate a New Low

WASHINGTON (AP) — The fertility rate of the United States reached a new low last year, with fewer than 65 births recorded per 1,000 women of childbearing age, the Census Bureau reports. The 1986 general fertility rate was 64.9 live births for every 1,000 women age 15 to 44. There were 3,687,000 births, down from 3,750,000 in 1985.

Fertility "seems relatively stable now at a low level. The Baby Boom is over and . . . there is no particular reason to expect, in the near future, a turnaround," said Donald E. Stansic, chief of the bureau's Population Estimates Branch.

The 1986 rate was the lowest in records going back to 1930. Detailed statistics before 1930 were not immediately available, but Mr. Stansic said, "I can't believe that in the 19th century, and before 1930 . . . it was lower than that." The general fertility rate peaked in 1957 at 122.7 births per 1,000 women in the 15-44 age group, or 4,322,000 babies.

Hints of Gains in Superconductivity

WASHINGTON (WP) — The first hints of superconductivity at room temperature — a goal considered nearly impossible a year ago and a faint hope just a month ago — are emerging from several laboratories around the world. None reports solid evidence of superconductivity that can be reproduced reliably in test after test, but fleeting glimpses of the phenomenon at temperatures ranging between 45 and 79 degrees Fahrenheit (about 7 to 26 Centigrade) suggest that the goal is attainable.

Little is known of the atomic structure of the various materials being tested, but physicists say that as they gain deeper knowledge and can control their manufacturing processes better, room temperature superconductivity should become a reality.

A recent issue of *Nature* reports from India's National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi that the Josephson effect was detected in a synthetic ceramic material at 79 degrees. The effect, which can only occur with superconducting materials, involves electrons that acquire the ability to "tunnel" through a thin film of insulation. Although this is evidence of superconductivity on at least a microscopic level within the material, tests for a loss of an overall electrical resistance showed no large-scale superconductivity until the material was cooled to 45 degrees below zero.

Seeking Clues to Beached Whales

BOSTON (Reuters) — Why whales beach themselves, which usually fatal result, remains one of the great mysteries of nature. Now, a leading aquarist hopes to find clues to what happens through three whale pilot whales it saved last winter and nursed back to health in captivity.

The whales beached themselves on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and were close to death when scientists from the New England Aquarium rescued them. Today, they are healthy and playful. Soon, they will be released with tiny radio transmitters in their skin to tell scientists what they are doing. The aquarium says it will be the first time whales have been taken, held in captivity and then returned to the open sea.

Massive beachings were first recorded by Aristotle, who said it was not known why the world's largest mammals ran aground. There are four main theories today: The whales may have been feeding in shallow waters and simply ran aground; they were frightened by strange underwater sounds; they followed an ailing leader to shore, or they were traveling an ancestral migratory route that is now a land bridge.

Diving Record Transferred to Turtle

WASHINGTON (WP) — Marine biologists thought the deepest-diving air-breathing animal was the sperm whale, which has been recorded at 3,740 feet below the ocean's surface. New findings transfer the title to the leatherback sea turtle, recently tracked to at least 3,936 feet, almost three-quarters of a mile under the waves.

Leatherbacks, which can weigh more than 1,300 pounds, are the largest living turtles and the most widely distributed reptiles in the world. They ply the coasts on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific coast of the Americas. The turtle's diving depth was monitored by Scott Eckert of the University of Georgia with the aid of a pressure-sensitive device fastened to the animal, which Mr. Eckert read each time the turtle surfaced. The device was calibrated only to 3,280 feet (1,000 meters), but on the record dive, the indicator went well off the scale. The true depth was estimated at a minimum of 3,936 feet.

Only one company helps cover your electronic publishing needs from beginning to end.

The European Corporate Electronic Publishing Conference & Exhibition. See us at stand B23.



LUXEMBOURG IN THE NEWS

A report for international decision-makers

■ I/87

Luxembourg Strengthens its Role in the World Financial Community

BY ELLEN WALLACE

International financial markets in 1986 were characterized by movement: exchange rates shifted, often dramatically; interest rates fell; new instruments were created to meet demands of borrowers and investors alike, and among bankers, the popularity of older tools of the trade rose and fell. Profit margins were squeezed. Securitization was no longer a trend but a fact of life.

There are profits to be made in such an environment. In Luxembourg, first reports show banks ending the year strongly in the black. Meanwhile, the Government has continued to take measures to reinforce the Grand Duchy's role as an international financial centre. Deregulation theoretically means most markets can do most kinds of business, but in reality, the sharp competition among financial centres has forced them to specialize. Luxembourg has, since the beginning of the 80s, been moving in new directions and last year's results were a tribute to the success of this shift.

The Government of Luxembourg has been faced with the difficult task of balancing its own income needs - financial services are the Duchy's second largest business - with the realization that must ensure the centre's competitiveness. Easing the tax burden is a stated priority. To that end, several cuts went into effect in January and others will follow.

The banks have been actively building new business. Private banking is of growing importance, especially for those banks which were established as booking offices and were heavily dependent upon Eurobonds. For many of them, 1986 was the first year the move into portfolio management began to show substantial

results. The need to increase private banking and fee earning business has led to some interesting developments, one of which is the sudden surge in investment funds. The search for profitable new instruments has also led to the growth in the volume of bonds denominated in Luxembourg francs.

1986: Another good year

No banker minds a good year, but what would appear to be outstanding results last year were especially welcome to Luxembourg bankers. Preliminary reports indicate that profits were up strongly for most banks. Bankers' comments range from "exceptionally good" to "great success."

The good report card follows a period of some uncertainty: high risk loans and the provisions that had to be set aside to cover these were coupled with the sharp drop in traditional Eurobonds.

Several factors converged to move the banks beyond this stage. For most banks, the volatility of the foreign exchange markets and healthy growth in major stock markets were important. Investments made two to three years ago by some banks to set up private portfolio management services began to pay off.

Luxembourg's banks have historically fallen into groups divided by nationality; banks from one country came mainly to do the same type of business. That has begun to change, as banks here diversify their activities, but there were common

threads among the reasons cited by banks from the same countries for their successes last year. Scandinavian banks frequently point to private banking, claiming that the tax climate in some countries prompts pensioners to settle abroad and to invest their money elsewhere. As traditional Eurobonds became harder to come by, Scandinavian banks moved in two directions: off-balance sheet business and private banking. Ole Roed, managing director of Bergen Bank International, believes "There is a tier below the very rich people, where there is a growing awareness, more sophistication about investing. So there is a whole new market opening up."

German bankers point to a similar group of their compatriots who have become more attuned to investment possibilities and who find Luxembourg's proximity and banking secrecy appealing.

For these banks, it is not enough to simply set up portfolios and manage them; the move in this direction has provoked a need for more competitive action in fee income areas. One bank points with satisfaction to its forward trading, another says overall off-balance sheet income was up 25%.

"Private banking" - that was the immediate reply by one American banker when asked what he sees as his company's strongest card, and the reason why it did so well in 1986: "It's cheap here, and it's wide open." He and other Americans point out that their customer profile in Luxembourg is distinctly European; in fact, some of these banks pointedly exclude American customers, while other banks do not encourage American accounts. They also agree that in Luxembourg

the "servicing side (for capital markets) can be good business. Holding companies here are good vehicles."

French banks showed solid growth across the board, a reflection of their expansion internationally. According to Gerret Schaaphok, director of Banque Indosuez Luxembourg, solid growth in 1986 is partly a result of the long history of French banks in the Grand Duchy. The French were some of the first foreigners to set up in banking in Luxembourg, before the second World War, when they saw their operations as an extension of regional banking policies. The business base broadened during Luxembourg's rapid expansion in the 70s. When French banks were nationalized in 1981, their Luxembourg connections didn't suffer, so says Schaaphok, but the liberalization of recent months is now beginning to pay off.

For the Italian banks, a profitable area was acting as the link between Italian industry and banks who suddenly found Italy interesting but did not have their own contacts. Interbank activities, says one banker, accounted for 50% of his profits last year. The Italian banks have remained, as a whole, more involved in traditional commercial banking than many others in Luxembourg, largely because of foreign exchange controls at home.

The problem is how to maintain the performance record. Bankers voice worries that market conditions may be less propitious in future months, and they are consequently working to ensure they keep their stakes in new areas of business. That concern, plus the need to service such business, has brought a new competitive edge to Luxembourg.

Year	Mutual funds		SICAV ²⁾		Other investment funds		Total	
	No.	Net assets	No.	Net assets	No.	Net assets	No.	Net assets
1977	27	59.8			55	23.0	82	83.7
1978	28	61.0			45	25.4	71	86.4
1979	32	58.8			42	26.8	74	85.6
1980	34	74.8			42	43.6	76	118.4
1981	40	112.6			41	55.8	81	168.4
1982	45	124.9			42	64.4	87	189.3
1983	52	176.9	2	8.4	45	126.4	99	303.3
1984	67	246.9	20	40.9	45	151.1	132	398.0
1985	84	358.7	41	100.2	52	172.5	177	632.9
1986 ³⁾	101	557.3	110	289.7	50	178.9	261	1,003.9

¹⁾ One Flux = one Luxembourg Franc
²⁾ One US dollar was worth 41.10 Flux on December 31, 1986
³⁾ SICAV: Variable capital investment company
⁴⁾ Estimation at December 31, 1986
Source: Luxembourg Monetary Institute

Investment Funds Expanding Rapidly

If there is a boom that has touched every banker in Luxembourg, it is in investment funds. The figures are plain: from 1983 to 1986, the number of funds nearly tripled to 261 (December) and funds' assets more than tripled, to Luxembourg Francs 1,003.9 billion.

This sudden increase can be attributed mainly to a change in the law at the end of 1983, but several other factors also play a role. In 1972, the Grand Duchy required registration of fixed capital funds in order to better protect small investors. Supervision otherwise remained flexible. The 1983 law was drawn up in response to the rapid growth of aggressively managed offshore funds during the 70s. "We tried in 1983 to come up with an imaginative solution," says Remy Kremer, director of Banque Générale de Luxembourg and president of the ABBL. "The new law was so much more concrete and clear for foreigners. Before, they had hesitated."

It provided for three kinds of funds: mutual funds, variable capital investment companies, and "other funds." There is no legal definition for the latter. The real impact of the 1983 law is that it permitted the creation of variable capital companies, "SICAVs." A SICAV has more flexibility than traditional mutual funds because its capital is equal to the value of its net assets and no shareholder meeting is necessary to approve changes in the capital.

Of equal interest to foreign funds: the SICAV as well as other investment funds have a legal status, which means they can be quoted on stock exchanges. Banks look ahead to the European Community's goal of abolishing borders for capital by 1992. When that occurs, shares quoted on one stock exchange can also be traded on other EC exchanges.

SICAVs are the fastest growing funds: there were 20 such companies at the end of 1984, the first full year, and 110 by December 1986. Mutual funds grew strongly as well, from 67 to 101 in that same period. According to Frédéric

Wagner, assistant director at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, the new rules provide banks and investors alike with more options. "From the investor's point of view, there can be a fiscal difference with a SICAV: he is a shareholder and only pays taxes on dividends or earnings... but there are certain cases where mutual funds remain interesting. Also, mutual funds can distribute dividends daily, and thus may be useful for money market operations."

Virtually every foreign bank now has a fund(s) or plans to establish one. Some are massaged from Luxembourg, others from London; the choice seems to depend on individual fund goals. The boom has created a healthy new business for the Luxembourg banks.

Bankers expect the number of funds to continue to grow. Last year, the Scandinavians entered the market with four funds; the Germans have been slower, but these banks, too, have plans. Says one German, looking at his blueprints: "Mutual funds were never as big in Germany as in Anglo-Saxon countries. And because of our relatively late start in private banking, we didn't need our own investment funds to service our clients. But the time has now come. We've set up the personnel, the clients are here now, particularly smaller customers. In addition, we're looking at a wider distribution, maybe in Germany. We can't do that right now, but we will be able to with the EC lifting of restrictions."

Saturation is unlikely, since the investor pool is international. The increase in private portfolio management in Luxembourg promises to fuel the expansion of the fund business. Why Luxembourg? According to Wagner of BIL, "There is a legal framework, but one that is more flexible (than elsewhere). It is easy to set it up here. There are quality investors, and also, we belong to the EC and we are part of the OECD. This can be important, for example, for registration in Japan."

Flux Bonds Find Favour

A market which moves creates new needs; the growth of bonds denominated in Luxembourg Francs (Flux) has been a popular way of meeting these in recent months. Looking at currencies, the share of the Flux in overall trading volume has increased steadily in the past two years. Figures for Flux bonds show tremendous growth in 1986: turnover was up 78.97%, vs. 12.58% the previous year. This compares with total bond trading in Luxembourg up 10.42% in 1985 and 15.6% in 1986. A particular feature of the market was the early redemption of bonds which saw 84.72% growth.

The increase in trading was not due to traditional Flux borrowers - the Luxembourg public sector - but rather, to foreign companies, international institutions and most spectacularly, Luxembourg-based financial companies that traded heavily as part of their dealing in convertibles and warrants.

One foreign banker explains the market's development this way: "Prime borrowers made bond issues, they've taken up fixed rate loans here. We've participated in such loans and now we're doing private placements to repay them at lower rates. We participated in such trans-

actions because there were interesting borrowers and it's a good market."

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise's director, Damien Wigny, says "The interesting thing about this market is that it's not dominated by the State. Our Government is not a heavy borrower and in fact, the authorities want to keep the market open to foreigners." The market is small but fast-growing. He cites two main reasons why foreigners like the market: it gives them access to the Franc (the Luxembourg Franc is linked to the Belgian Franc, and although that market is larger, it is almost completely dominated by the Belgian Government, leaving little room for other borrowers); it is open to foreigners for private placements. There is a system of access by "priority" for public issues.

The Luxembourg Franc has become more appealing as limits on its use have gradually been lifted. Private placements in Flux began in 1978-79, when one borrower did not want to wait for his turn in the queue. But limits were quickly established for private placements: they could only be half the amount of public issues, the market was limited at any one time to half of all issues. In 1980-81, other limits were added when the four banks who were active formed a committee and set

up strict rules. But these limits began to fade away in 1984. Since then, says one banker, "It's been an open market." In 1985, there were 33 private placements, in 1986, 74 and in the first 10 weeks of 1987, 21, so the rapid expansion of the market looks likely to continue.

The real limit, bankers suggest, will be placing power. A borrower in Flux pays less than if he were borrowing Belgian francs because the interest rate is lower. Some Belgian and Luxembourg investors are looking for good investment vehicles in their own currency.

Luxembourg Franc Capital Market

(Flux million)	1984		1985		1986	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Public issues	14	10,000	18	13,100	22	18,100
Private placements	18	4,500	42	11,725	81	24,200
TOTAL		14,700		24,825		45,300

Contrary to a widely held misconception, Luxembourg is not a tax haven.

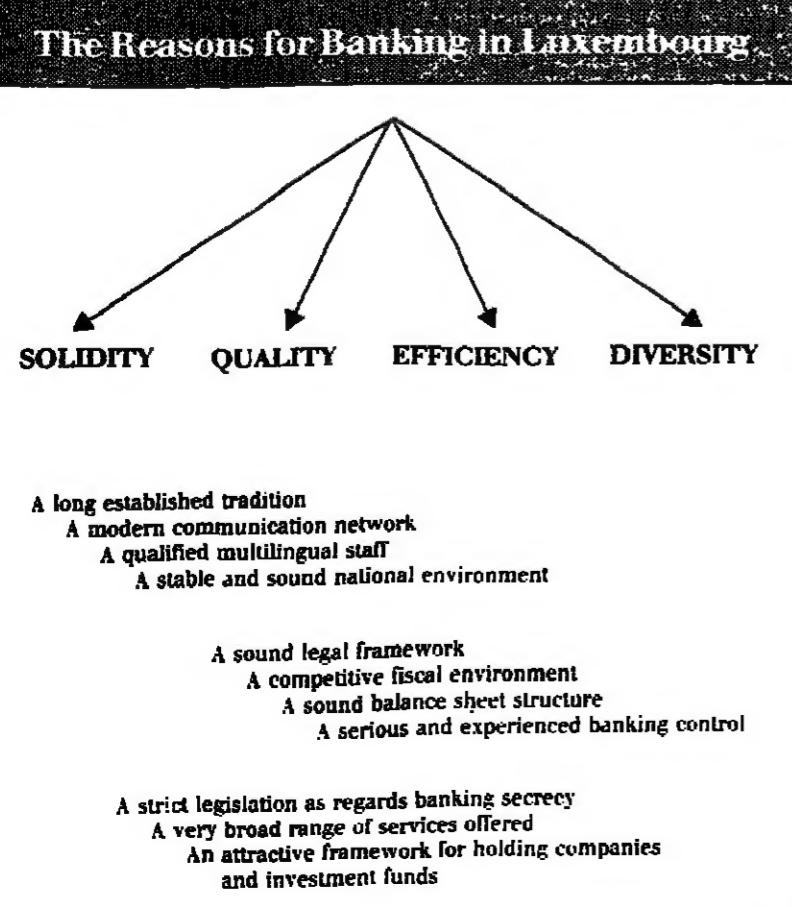
It is, however, stated Government policy to create conditions allowing the financial centre Luxembourg to compete on equal terms with other important financial centres.

Over the years, this policy has been translated into various measures, benchmarks being:

- in 1978, unilateral relief for foreign withholding tax, supplemented by cancellation of the stamp duty on certificates of deposit and of the withholding tax on interest paid on bonds issued by Luxembourg borrowers, including banks;
- in 1983, fiscal neutralization of translation gains on reinvested equity;
- in 1984, a package comprising widened tax-deductible general loan loss provisions, improved rules for unilateral relief of foreign taxation and reduced solidarity tax;
- Moreover:
 - Value Added Tax on gold bullion for investment has been waived since 1979. Gold currencies are free of VAT;
 - For holding companies set up under the 1929 law, the tax base is net worth (annual subscription tax of 0.2%), not income. No withholding tax applies to dividends distributed by holding companies;
 - For investment funds, income is tax exempt but a subscription tax of 0.06% on net assets is levied annually.
 - No turnover tax is levied on security transactions, whether via or outside the stock exchange.

Many bankers feel that the tax authorities are taking an attitude bankers can work with. "It shows that the Government

The Reasons for Banking in Luxembourg



Mr. Jacques Grosjean, Press Secretary, ABBL, L-2010 Luxembourg, Tel. (352) 29501, Telex 1701.

Yes, please send me
LUXEMBOURG IN THE NEWS
free on a regular basis.

Language: English French German

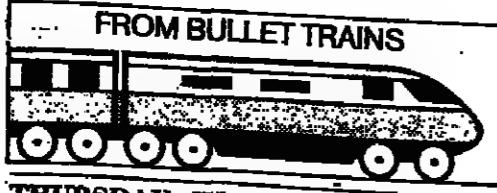
Name: _____
(Please print)

Company: _____

Address: _____



LUXEMBOURG IN THE NEWS is sponsored and published by ABBL, Association des Banques et des Assurances du Luxembourg. The opinions expressed by the writers are not necessarily those of ABBL.



THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Learning How to Vanquish The Terrors of the Podium

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — They may be calm, cool and collected on the outside, but the inside is all nerves. Many executives who are required to address large audiences are terrified of public speaking. Some U.S. research suggests that people are more frightened of public speaking than they are of flying, or even death.

"Anybody who says they never get nervous when addressing 1,000 people is telling a fib," said Ken Whipple, chairman of Ford of Europe. Thomas A. Murphy, the former chairman of General Motors Corp., used to become physically ill before delivering a speech.

"Most executives become very nervous and feel inhibited in front of people," said Charles Windhorst, executive vice president of Communispond Inc., a New York-based company that helps executives get over stage fright in a two-day course.

Communispond offers courses in London, Paris, Singapore, Manila, Taipei, Hong Kong and Frankfurt, and will begin soon in Tokyo. Since Communispond was founded 18 years ago, 80 percent of the Fortune 1000 companies have sent executives to the two-day course, according to Communispond's figures. Current international clients include Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan, the Hong Kong government, San Miguel Corp. of the Philippines, GM, Citicorp, IBM Corp., Ford Motor Co., the British computer maker ICL, British Telecom and British Caledonian Airways.

"Even executives who have been addressing groups for years reveal they are terrified," said Peter Martin, a management consultant for the Management Development Center of City University Business School in London, which offers a similar two-day course, "Effective Speaking and Case Presentation."

Although most executives manage to stride to the podium and deliver their speech without appearing nervous, many suffer from the "desert island syndrome" once they get up there: a sense of having to cope all on one's own.

A corporate speaker who suffers from stage fright darts his or her eyes around the room, feels a rush of adrenaline, and gets clammy hands, a knot in the throat and a blank in the brain. In extreme cases, the speaker freezes up.

THE FIRST thing participants learn in these courses, which film before and after videotapes of each participant, is how to get over being nervous by channeling the nervous energy. Techniques include clutching the back of the chair and relaxing your muscles, or using your hands when addressing the audience. A favorite among some top executives is to focus on one person in the audience for the duration of an idea.

"One thought to a person works very well," said Mr. Whipple of Ford Motor Europe. "That way you don't get overwhelmed with a huge audience." Mr. Whipple is sending his senior staff to Communispond's course.

Once a speaker gets over the physical manifestation of nervousness, the organization of his presentation is crucial to making him feel confident and holding the audience's attention. Communispond suggests that executives focus on what they want to get across.

Techniques for holding the audience's attention include the use of the most important pause and visual aids such as slides, diagrams, or a short film. "The attention span of an audience at the beginning of a presentation lasts on average about two minutes," said Mr. Martin. "Then you hit the 'dreadful pit.' The question is how to keep the audience's attention during that time."

"The importance of the pause is something you read about and know about," said Roger Young, senior vice president of Bank

See MANAGER, Page 17

Currency Rates

		June 10							
		U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	Yen	Sw.	DK.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0128	2.208	12.07	2.0108	1.0203	12.09	1.0203	1.0203	14.08
Berlin	3.75	6.1228	—	4.22	2.14	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
Berlin	1.987	2.37	—	2.001	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Boston	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Brisbane	1.5048	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Buenos Aires	0.8716	1.2011	0.9916	1.2011	0.8716	2.0488	1.2011	1.2011	2.0488
Paris	5.928	6.934	—	6.0008	3.0008	12.081	3.0008	3.0008	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
ESCU	1.2014	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Tokyo	14.018	22.611	7.985	12.081	7.985	2.0488	12.081	12.081	2.0488
Zurich	1.4888	2.481	—	1.5008	1.0208	7.648	2.14	2.14	8.228
ESCU	1.1415	2.004	—	2.001	1.0208	2.0488	1.0208	1.0208	14.08
London	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4.881	12.081	12.081
Paris	1.498	2.372	—	1.5008	1.0208	8.278	4		

Fermenta Authorized to Sue Sayed

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Shareholders in Fermenta AB authorized its board and management Wednesday to sue Refaat el-Sayed, the embattled biotechnology group's founder and former majority owner, and nine other part directors for damage done to the company.

Mr. Sayed asserted later in an interview that allegations against him were aimed at sabotaging an impending bid for Fermenta by the diversified British company Lonrho PLC. There was no immediate confirmation from Lonrho that it was planning a bid.

The resolution approved by shareholders authorizes, but does not require, a suit to be filed after Fermenta consults legal advisors and determine the extent of its claims against its former president and directors.

Company officials said that Fermenta would reach a decision on legal action by the fall.

Fermenta, which at one point was forecasting 1986 earnings of 700 million kronor (\$111.4 million), reported a pretax loss of 612.8 million kronor last year after irregularities were found in the company's accounts.

Fermenta reported Wednesday a

pretax loss of 70 million kronor for the first four months of 1987.

It said that sales were 1.09 billion kronor, down 12 percent from the year-earlier period.

In a move with few precedents in Swedish corporate history, shareholders voted at their annual meeting not to absolve Mr. Sayed and nine other directors of their fiduciary liability for 1986. Such action must be taken before a company can sue directors under Swedish law.

Shareholders agreed with the conclusion of the company's auditors and an independent auditor that Mr. Sayed and other directors were guilty of gross dereliction of responsibility.

The transaction was blocked, he said, after Fermenta's auditors asserted in late May that \$44 million of a \$94 million payment made by Fermenta during its 1985 acquisition of SDS Biotech of the United States had actually been used to buy back an option on Fermenta shares. The option was issued by a private company owned by Mr. Sayed, a naturalized Swede who was born in Egypt.

Police prosecutors, the stock exchange and the bank inspection board have carried out separate inquiries on Fermenta following disclosures last year by auditors.

Pilkington Bros. Posts Doubling Of Pretax Profit

Reuters

LONDON — Pilkington Bros. PLC, the British glassmaker, reported Wednesday that it had more than doubled pretax profits last year.

Pilkington reported profits of £256 million (\$425 million) in the year ending March 31, compared with £123.3 million a year earlier.

Turnover was £2.10 billion, up 59 percent from £1.32 billion. Pilkington also reported revenue from licensing and technical fees of £32.1 million, up from £26.2 million, and from investment of £22.3 million, up from £18 million.

The company, which earlier this year fought off a hostile takeover from the industrial conglomerate BTR PLC, said it expected profits to continue to improve. It said the costs of defending against the takeover had contributed to a £23.8 million extraordinary loss.

SAS Predicts Rise in Traffic

NEW YORK — SAS Group expects an increase in passenger traffic on its airline, Scandinavian Airlines System, which will contribute to higher profit in the second half of the year, its president and chief executive said Wednesday.

Jan Carlson, in an interview, also said that merger talks between SAS and Sabena, Belgium's national airline, were proceeding but that no agreement had been reached.

"We plan to make a proposal in the near future," he said but declined to be more specific.

SAS Group reported earlier that first-half profit before allocation and taxes rose 200 percent, to \$89.5 million, from \$29.2 million a year earlier. Profit for the 1986 fiscal year, ended Sept. 30, was about \$219 million on revenue of \$3.12 billion.

Mr. Carlson said second-half earnings would be higher than in the first half, but the rate of increase in the second half would not be as large.

"It seems like it's going to be a good traffic summer from a tourist

point of view," he said. "Despite more competition on North Atlantic routes, traffic should increase there also."

Mr. Carlson said business traffic should be stable in the second half. Better yields — or revenue per passenger per mile — and a bigger market share of business travel contributed to the strong first-half results.

Regarding the Sabena merger, he said the thinking at the two companies was "quite parallel."

SAS Group also includes hotel, travel and information subsidiaries. SAS is owned by the national airlines of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The three national airlines are, in turn, 50 percent owned by their governments and 50 percent by private interests.

SAS is seeking to merge its airline because of changes expected from deregulation, or liberalization, of European airline markets.

"If we don't do anything, we will end up as a feeder carrier to one of the big countries and their airline system," Mr. Carlson said.

ALLEGIS: Chairman Ousted, Sale of Units Planned

(Continued from first finance page)

Marckessano said. The pilots also have accused the company of going too far afield from its core business.

On Tuesday, the pilots' union had asked a federal court in Chicago to force a shareholder vote on their restructuring proposal, under which the company's hotels and auto-rental business would be sold while shareholders and employees took ownership of the airline.

The suit said Allegis's "integrated travel services" strategy "has been a failure and has been injurious both to Allegis' airline employees and to its stockholders."

The strategy has "had drained capital from the airline and has been a drag on the price of Allegis stock," the pilots said.

The U.S. District Court suit also asked the court to order Allegis to supply the pilots' financial advisers with any data it gave others while developing anti-takeover strate-

gies, a union spokesman, Jim Watters, said.

The company had its own plan to ask shareholders to approve a one-time \$3 billion payout of \$60 a share, a move widely regarded as an attempt to block any takeover.

On Tuesday, Allegis said it was abandoning that plan.

In taking the actions, Allegis's board was yielding to several months of pressure from takeover attempts and from large stockholders, some of whom opposed Ferris's strategy.

The board also said that, under the plan it now favors, after Hertz and the hotel chains are sold, the remaining Allegis unit, United Airlines, would have a new ownership and a revamped financial structure. The board said such a plan would potentially involve "the active participation of all employee groups in a broad-based" employee stock ownership plan.

Under a "golden parachute"

(AP, NYT, Reuters)

Labor Strife, Takeover Talk Ended Ferris's Travel Dream

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Richard J. Ferris worked his way up through the hotel industry to head one of the largest U.S. airline companies and dreamed of making it a travel conglomerate that included hotels and rental-car operations.

That dream, criticized inside and outside the company, buckled under the reality of labor disputes and takeover rumors. Mr. Ferris, 50, was ousted Tuesday as chairman and president of Allegis Corp., with the future of the company clouded.

In a brief statement announcing the ouster, the company said it was considering selling its Hertz rental car and its Westin and Hilton Hotels divisions and assuming the name of United Airlines Inc.

The statement did not say why Mr. Ferris had left. He was replaced by Frank A. Olson, who was elected chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Ferris could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Ferris, a native of Sacramento, California, went to United Airlines after nearly a decade in the hotel business. He was president of Western International's Seattle headquarters when UAL, United's parent company, acquired the hotel chain in 1970.

He became president of United in 1975 and four years later took over as chief executive officer of UAL Inc. He impressed pilots by learning to fly.

In February, UAL Inc. changed its name to Allegis Corp., hoping that the change would make the public think of it as a full-service travel company.

The seeds of Mr. Ferris's fall were sown during a 29-day strike by 5,000 United pilots in 1983, said Louis Marckessano, an airline analyst with Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ferris won a short-term victory when the union agreed to a



Richard J. Ferris

new pilots would be paid less than experienced ones. But the long-term effects were more serious.

"It wasn't so much what the company lost, but the amount it didn't make while other companies did," Mr. Marckessano said.

In 1986, United Airlines reported an \$80 million loss, limiting its earnings to \$11.6 million. And in February it announced layoffs of more than 1,000 workers in an attempt to trim \$100 million from its 1987 budget.

The real estate developer Donald Trump, who owns a small amount of Allegis stock, and Coniston Partners, a New York investment firm, were reported to be interested in Allegis's hotels. Coniston, which in April revealed that it held 13 percent of Allegis, proposed to sell the corporation or break it up.

Citing apparent takeover threats, directors granted "golden-parachute" contracts to Mr. Ferris and seven other top officials, giving them the right to receive their salaries until at least April 1992 if they did not receive cashies. Mr. Ferris's compensation was reported at

LOUIS VUITTON - MOËT-HENNESSY

The Boards of Directors of the Moët-Hennessy and Louis Vuitton groups, two of the world's leading prestige consumer products companies, announced a mutual agreement to merge the two groups within a single entity. The combination is subject to approval by the shareholders of both groups.

The combined entity would hold between 90% and 100% of the shares of each of the constituent groups. The shareholders of the combined entity would consist of the shareholders of the two constituent groups, in proportion to the value of their present holdings. Pending further review by statutory auditors and authorities supervising the proposed merger, the proposed exchange ratio would be 2.4 Louis Vuitton shares for each Moët-Hennessy share.

The merged company will be named:

LV MH

MOËT-HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON

The intent of both parties is to maintain the identity, autonomy, structures and activities of the two constituent groups and the companies they comprise, within the context of a general strategic combination.

The combined group would have estimated 1987 sales of FF 13 billion (over \$ 2 billion) and net income of more than FF 1.3 billion (over \$ 200 million).

Major brands of the new entity will include Dom Pérignon, Moët & Chandon, and Veuve Clicquot champagnes; Louis Vuitton luggage and leather goods; Hennessy cognac; and Christian Dior and Givenchy perfumes and beauty products.

In line with the activities of both the Moët-Hennessy and Louis Vuitton groups, the combined entity would focus on high quality and prestige products, and have strong export market positions.

In a joint statement, the management of the two groups emphasized that the combination of the two groups will constitute an entity of worldwide stature, with a wealth of experience, synergies, exceptional growth potential and first rate human, production, marketing and financial resources. The development of each group's products and brands would remain separate.

The shareholders and directors of each group will be asked to approve the creation of a joint Board of Directors, presided by Mr. Alain CHEVALIER, the present Chairman of the Board and CEO of Moët-Hennessy, and of a joint Strategic Committee, presided by Mr. Henry RACAMIER, the present President and CEO of Louis Vuitton.

The Boards and Executive Committees of each constituent group would remain unchanged.

Paribas and Lazard Frères & Cie are serving as advisors in this transaction.

Louis Vuitton added, that in the event that the merger takes place, its proposed one-for-eight free share distribution would be cancelled.

Moët-Hennessy

LOUIS VUITTON

Moët-Hennessy

MOËT-HENNESSY AND GUINNESS ANNOUNCE JOINT VENTURE

New distribution agreement to expand world sales.

Moët-Hennessy and Guinness announced today that they have agreed to develop a series of joint venture distribution companies in the U.S.A., Japan and the Far East.

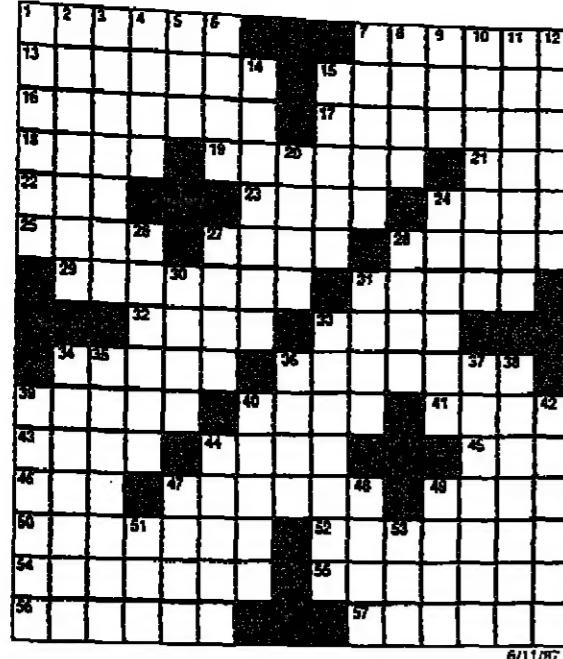
Under the arrangements, a number of premium brands from United Distillers — Guiness' spirits operations — will be marketed and sold alongside the premium brands of Moët-Hennessy through distribution companies in which both principals become equal partners. All profits from brand sales will return to the same brand owning companies. The arrangement will bring together Johnnie Walker, the world's best selling Scotch whisky, with Moët & Chandon and Hennessy, the world's leading brands of Champagne and Cognac.

In the U.S.A. a joint venture will be formed to handle Johnnie Walker and Tanqueray Gin, two key brands of Somerset Group, Inc. — Guiness' wholly owned subsidiary — and Hennessy and Moët & Chandon, two key brands of Schieffelin, Moët-Hennessy's subsidiary. The new business will be named Schieffelin and Somerset and will also handle other premium brands.

Similar organisations will be established in the Far East. Arrangements in Japan and North East Asia will involve a new partnership with Jardine Matheson, who already act as agents for both companies' brands. Those in other parts of the Far East will be based on existing and long-standing associate distribution companies.

Mr. Alain Chevalier, Chairman of Moët-Hennessy said: "By bringing together these leading brands, we make our distribution companies among the strongest in each market where we work together. At the same time Moët-Hennessy and Guinness significantly increase profitability by sharing distribution costs".

Mr. Anthony Tenant, Group Chief Executive of Guinness PLC said: "This arrangement brings together two major European companies with a common objective, to optimise the potential of premium brands on an international scale. I have every confidence that this alliance will provide many new opportunities and considerable benefits to both partners. As far as United Distillers is concerned, the arrangement will reinforce our existing worldwide distribution network and enable us to apply our resources more effectively in key overseas markets (for example, Schieffelin and Somerset will have a turnover of well over half a billion dollars and our Far Eastern business will be significantly larger than that of any competitor)".



PEANUTS

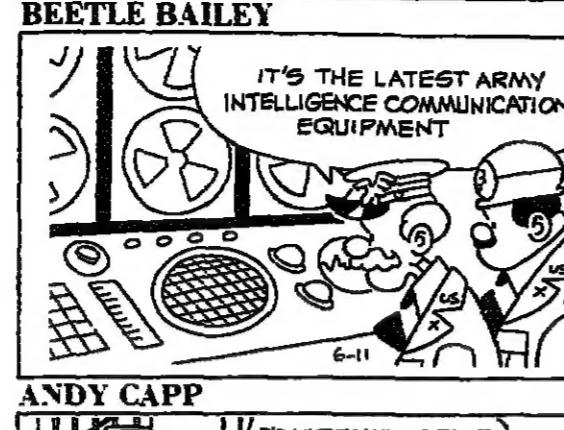
Dear Contributor,
We are returning
your worthless story.

It is the dumbest
story we have ever
read.

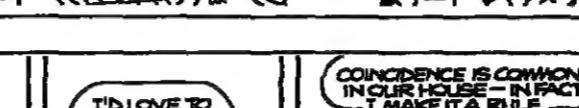
Please don't send us
any more. Please, Please!

I LOVE TO HEAR
AN EDITOR BEE...

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



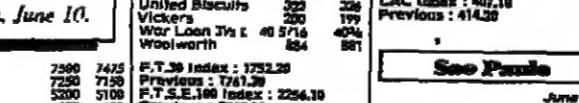
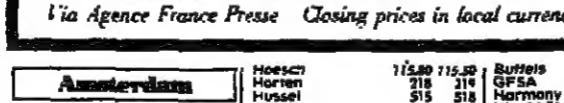
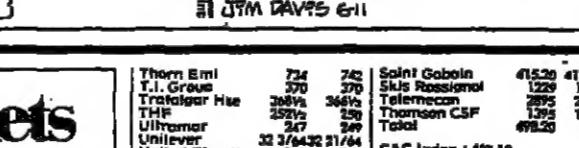
GARFIELD



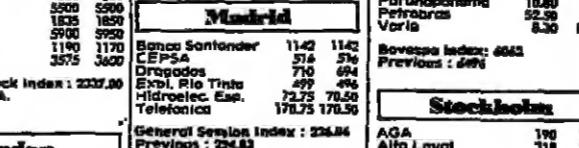
JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee



HOTOB



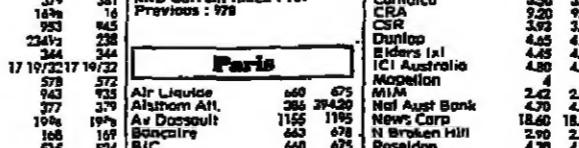
MAROA



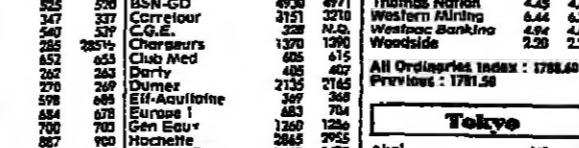
RYSLIG



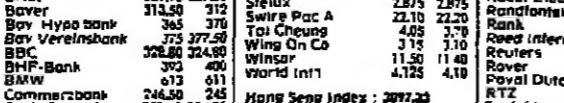
TROPSY



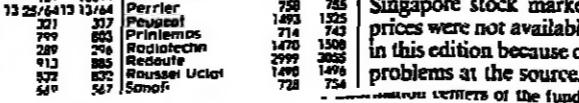
WEATHER



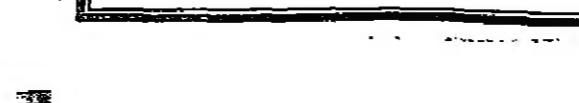
EUROPE



ASIA



AFRICA



LATIN AMERICA



NORTH AMERICA



MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

THURSDAY'S FORECAST

WEATHER

APRIL FOOL'S

WEATHER

SPORTS

Mets, Error-Prone, Lose Third Straight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — For an encore, this is what the wayward New York Mets did Tuesday in Wrigley Field: They made five errors, four of them in one inning, two of them by Keith Hernandez on one play. For the second straight day, they blew a tie in the late innings, and for the second straight day they lost a close one to the Chicago Cubs.

They lost by 6-5, and did it in a swirl of bitter feelings. It was their

sixth second and went on to third when catcher Barry Lyons threw the ball high for another error.

Phillies 3, Cardinals 2: In Philadelphia, Steve Bedrosian recorded his eighth save in as many consecutive appearances, tying a National League record held by held by Clay Carroll, Bruce Sutter, Rich Gossage and Dave Smith.61.

Astros 1, Padres 0: In Houston, Suni turned in 11½ innings of perfect relief, extending to 23½ his string of innings without yielding an earned run.

Pirates 8, Expos 1: In Montreal, Barry Bonds and Andy Van Slyke hit two-run, second-inning doubles to help Mike Dunn to his first major-league victory.

Giants 10, Reds 2: In Cincinnati, Will Clark drove in four runs with a home run and a double to pace San Francisco's rout of the Reds.

Dodgers 5, Braves 3: In Atlanta, two-run homers by John Shelby, and Mike Marshall led Los Angeles past the Braves.

Athletics 8, White Sox 3: In the American League, in Oakland, California, Curt Young was within four outs of a no-hitter when Chicago's Ken Williams spoiled it with a two-run homer.

Blue Jays 7, Yankees 2: In New York, Jesse Barfield drove in three runs with two hits and John Cerutti pitched a three-hitter over 5½ shutout innings as Toronto won its seventh straight.

Twins 5, Royals 2: In Minneapolis, Joe Sieck, recently acquired from the Yankees, beat Kansas City for the first time since 1971 as Minnesota won its fourth straight.

Tigers 8, Brewers 5: In Detroit, Bill Madlock had four hits and drove in two runs to help Jack Morris to his seventh straight victory.

Angels 6, Indians 5: In Anaheim, California, Wally Joyner and Mark McLemore singled home two runs apiece in a four-run seventh that rallied California past Cleveland.

Rangers 3, Mariners 0: In Seattle, Texas, ended a five-game skid on three home runs and a combined five-hitter by Jose Guzman, Paul Kilgus and Dale Mohorcic.

Red Sox 2, Orioles 1: In Baltimore, Ellis Burks singled home Dwight Evans with two out in the eighth, breaking a 1-1 tie and sending the Orioles to their sixth consecutive loss.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1987. But when Dave Martinez shot a bouncer to his right, the ball caromed off his glove for one error and he then threw the ball past pitcher Terry Leach at the bag for another.

Leach got the second out and apparently the third when Sandberg grounded to second baseman Tim Teufel — who booted it. Sandberg

took a called third strike.

In between, the Mets produced three home runs, but their five errors were only one short of the team record. And they never made up for the two runs the Chicago scored with two down in the eighth, when Ryne Sandberg slammed a shot off pitcher Roger McDowell's foot and the ball caromed into open territory between first and second.

The Mets were only warming up when shortstop Rafael Santana's wild throw gave the Cubs a run in the first.

In the fourth, with the score 2-2, they recited off four quick errors.

The first culprit was Hernandez, a nine-time gold glove first baseman who made only five errors in 1

